

# **THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS**

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Current Affairs  
Reading Room

**Published Each Week by  
The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies**

*Appointed by the American Council of Learned  
Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

***A Sampling of the Year's Cartoons From Krokodil***

***'Alien Influences' and 'Indigenous Russian Culture'***

***Pravda and Izvestia Differ on a Ukrainian Film***

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## The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Vol. III, No. 51

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Dec. 17-23, inclusive.

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# 'Alien Influences' and 'Indigenous Russian Culture'

OLD ERRORS IN NEW ATTIRE. (By B. Ryurikov. *Literaturnaya gazeta*, Dec. 20, pp. 3-4. 4500 words. Condensed text:) *Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye literatury i yazyka* [Journal of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Division of Literature and Language], Vol. X, No. 5, contains an article "On the Question of Tradition and Intellectual Influences," by G. Tikhomirov. The author of the article has decided to direct his fire against major shortcomings in literary scholarship, which he attributes primarily to the fact that our scholars "have in a number of instances turned the struggle against blind admiration of the culture of the capitalist West into a rejection of all past influences, including progressive ones." Tikhomirov maintains indignantly that "the very word 'influence' has become an object of antipathy in the literature of criticism."

The author does not trouble to prove these assertions. Except for one sentence taken out of context from a newspaper article he puts forward no confirmation of his charges.

Taking up arms against demands—emanating from goodness knows what sources—that critics abstain from any analysis whatsoever of intellectual and literary influences, the author implies that this imputed point of view is comparable to the reactionary Slavophile theory of indigenism. He goes further and tries to associate the "errors" which he criticizes with the nationalist perversions expressed in Sosyura's poem "Love the Ukraine."

The tone of Tikhomirov's article is somewhat bellicose. He freely pins on his "opponents" such labels as "ill-informed," "opportunist," "ignoramus," "person of dubious motives," etc. Comrade Tikhomirov has forgotten that such epithets often boomerang. The tone of his article is not that of a man who is convinced, who is calmly and firmly defending his hypotheses. It is rather that of one who, aware of the insecurity and erroneousness of his stand, shouts louder than anyone else.

In exposing bourgeois comparativism the Soviet public did not criticize it because bourgeois comparativism admitted the existence of intellectual or literary influences. It would be comical and fantastic to accuse Soviet literary scholarship, which is based on the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, of national parochialism or of denying the reciprocal relations of national cultures. The argument was about something different: about the forces determining literary development, about the vital national and popular roots of art and the capacity of the people to create it. For decades progressive democratic thought has fought the false, antiscientific and antidemocratic effort to portray our people as incapable of creating real cultural values, to represent our literature as a product of foreign influences rather than a mirror of the life of our country, the embodiment of the hopes and yearnings of the masses of the people. ...

Reactionary literary scholarship has "worked over" Pushkin in this manner. Alexei Veselovsky, for example, wrote that "the distinguishing and constant feature of Pushkin's development was cosmopolitanism of taste and of artistic interests," that the Byronic period had awakened in Pushkin "the desire to work for human good, the readiness to devote one's strength to ideas of emancipation, regardless (emphasis mine.—B.R.) of whether the slaves were Russian or other suffering peoples\*\*\*" ...

"Affiliation of ideas," "migration of themes"—behind all these "scientific" concepts lay an antiscientific and antipopular system of views founded on lack of faith in the ability of the Russian people to create culture independently. ...

Tikhomirov writes that "Russian social thought in the past, since it developed later than that of other European countries, had by force of historical necessity to make use of their social and intellectual experience."

The very "spirit" of Tikhomirov's article is his denial of the indigenous nature of Russian thought. If European social thought had already solved the problems of this or that stage of social development, what point was there in re-inventing

what had already been invented? It would have been sufficient, as Tikhomirov sees it, to make use of the "social and intellectual experience of other countries."

Tikhomirov assiduously takes refuge behind his qualifications, but his article is based on a gross misunderstanding of the very essence of the process of the historical development of peoples.

Yes, there are general uniformities. But it would be a travesty of the Marxist dialectic to turn these uniformities into abstract schemes of logic, forgetting that at each stage of a country's development there is a great deal that is unique, that concrete experience is always rich, many-sided and unrepeatable and that each country and each people faces its own problems, which it can solve only by making use of the general uniformities in a creative fashion. Mechanical copying of the experience of other countries cannot provide the correct answer to the problems posed by life.

"Soviet citizens hold that every nation, regardless of whether it is large or small, has its qualitative singularities, specific traits which belong to it alone and which other nations do not have. These singularities are the contribution which every nation makes to the general treasury of world culture, supplementing and enriching it" (Stalin).

Tikhomirov, sensing the weakness of his position, attempts to base himself on Party documents, but he interprets them arbitrarily and dishonestly. He refers in particular to the well-known remarks by Comrades J. Stalin, A. Zhdanov and S. Kirov on the draft textbook of the history of the U.S.S.R. These remarks referred to the importance of the advanced ideas of Western revolutionaries in forming the Russian revolutionary world outlook. The remarks are of tremendous significance for historiography, but they oblige us to be very careful in tracing the way in which the Russian revolutionaries, in taking over the intellectual experience of revolution in the West, applied it creatively. After all, Lenin said that Russia suffered out Marxism. Suffered out—it is necessary to understand all the implications of this single phrase.

As befits a pedant and scholastic, Tikhomirov, in citing a passage from the remarks of Stalin, Zhdanov and Kirov, isolates the above demand from the whole series of demands made on historians in these remarks. Yet these demands constitute an entire program, one part of which cannot be understood apart from the others. ... The entire document quoted by Tikhomirov is permeated by the demand for a concrete, scientific analysis of the uniqueness of the historical process in Russia, and is based on an admission of the tremendous importance of this uniqueness. Is it not clear that the entire content of this remarkable document hits at comparative ideology?

Tikhomirov is equally irresponsible in quoting V. I. Lenin's book "Who Are the 'Friends of the People' and How They Fight the Social Democrats."

Tikhomirov has permitted himself to break off Lenin's thoughts just where Lenin characterizes the uniqueness of Russian social thought.

In criticizing the Veselovsky school and exposing comparativism and cosmopolitanism, the Soviet public demanded a profound and truly scientific disclosure of the process of cultural and literary development. G. Tikhomirov, while hypocritically recording the positive significance of the struggle against the Veselovsky school, tries to nullify and discredit the results of this struggle, to cast doubt on the scholars who have turned away from the unscientific idealist theory of "influences" and "borrowings."

Tikhomirov seeks to picture the case in such a way that the question of influence becomes that of the significance of advanced ideas, seeking to base his judgments on the classics of Marxism-Leninism. But, in grasping at quotations, he pedantically distorts Marxism even here. He seeks to solve the problem of the influence of advanced ideas while sidestepping the question of the origin of these ideas.

Comrade Stalin showed with inspired clarity that the origins of social ideas must not be sought in the ideas themselves but



in the conditions of the material life of society, in the social environment. ... To pass judgment on the influence of ideas without regard for the Marxist hypothesis, which calls for profound scientific and concretely historical research on the origin and development of ideas in relation to material life and the social environment of a given society at a given stage of its development, is to cling to the position of liberal-idealist pseudo science, which is what has happened to G. Tikhomirov. He wears modern garb and disguises his idealist comparative scheme with talk about advanced ideas.

Tikhomirov does not see that while ideas may be advanced the analysis of the "influence" of these ideas may serve "researchers" hostile to real science in their effort to assert the reactionary idea that this or that representative of our culture, or our culture or literature as a whole, has no independence. The philosophy of Feuerbach helped Chernyshevsky to formulate his materialist, atheistic Weltanschauung more rapidly, but this Weltanschauung had evolved under the influence of Russian reality and of his great predecessors Herzen and Belinsky. Yet some reactionary critics of the past—and some short-sighted and receptive researchers in our own day—turn to this philosophy as a means of belittling Chernyshevsky, disparaging his influence as a thinker and hushing up the fact that he went on to a higher level than Feuerbach!

But Tikhomirov is perhaps most completely exposed by the fact that when he speaks of progressive influences in his article he refers only to foreign influences. ...

A profound feeling of national pride seizes us when we study the glorious past of our people and its literature. Russian literature developed not to one side but in the main stream of world culture, exerting immense influence upon world culture and taking over all the wealth which it had accumulated. Our people are worthy heirs and custodians of the treasures of world culture: they do more than any other to develop and enrich it.

Are there grounds for saying that Soviet literary scholars think of the history of their country's literature as detached from that of other countries? A number of serious scientific works have appeared of late, including D. Blagoi's "Pushkin's Creative Career," G. Makogonenko's "Nikolai Novikov and the Russian Enlightenment of the 18th Century," D. Chesnolov's "Herzen's Weltanschauung," V. Kruzhkov's "The Weltanschauung of N. A. Dobrolyubov," Ya. Elsberg's "A. I. Herzen," S. Makashin's "Saltykov-Shchedrin" and a number of others. In these books it is specifically stated that advanced Russian writers, in building the beautiful structure of Russian culture, at the same time boldly and creatively took over the accomplishments of progressive Western culture. ...

The "problem" of influences has lost its self-sufficing importance for those research workers who have reached the firm ground of advanced science. By renouncing old systems our research workers have been able in many ways to take

a new view of the work of writers of the past, penetrating to the depths of their contact with life and with the struggle of their people and their country. When, in evaluating the work of Soviet students of literature, Tikhonov considers it necessary to sound the alarm concerning the supposed "negation of influences," he does not speak the truth; he shows disrespect for the great work of Soviet historians and students of literature. And after all, only the first steps have been taken in solving those great problems confronting the science of literature. ...

We have already had occasion to note that Tikhomirov is not particular about the methods he employs. In his hopeless attempt to uphold the old and discredit what is new and progressive in literary science he tries to hide behind others—now Chernyshevsky, now Belinsky, now Plekhanov. But alas, these attempts bring him no laurels either!

He pictures Belinsky as a proponent of "Europeanism," saying nothing about the fact that Belinsky needed European experience in order to solve fundamental problems of Russian life—i.e., problems of the struggle against serfdom. ...

We esteem Plekhanov and make use of the best elements in his work. But Tikhomirov wants to rely on the worst, the historically worthless elements—on those works of Plekhanov which in one way or another reflect his Menshevik views.

"Not every comparison is a manifestation of comparativism," Tikhomirov cries in several different keys. But who says it is? Is it not quite clear that it is to the advantage of the beaten defenders of cosmopolitan views to create the impression that we regard any comparison as a manifestation of Veselovskiyism? ...

It must at least be said that those who are accustomed to approaching the phenomena of art formalistically, who are unable to grasp literature as a living social phenomenon, who see in the exposure of comparativism the downfall of their own method, are inflating the issue of influences out of all proportion. ...

In their remarks on an outline of a textbook for the history of the U.S.S.R. Comrades Stalin, Zhdanov and Kirov referred to "irresponsible magazine articles in which it is possible to chatter about anything and everything without any feeling of responsibility."

Unfortunately, such irresponsible chatter can still be heard, and Tikhomirov's article, which saw the light of day thanks to lack of discernment on the part of the editors of Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR, is an ugly confirmation of this.

Let Tikhomirov reflect how insulting his fictions are to Soviet literary scholarship, what disrespect for advanced scientific thought pervades them, how strident are his claims and how threadbare—and harmful—his interpretations. No one can be allowed to jest with ideas dear to Soviet man, or to sow confusion; for clarity and precision in ideological positions are a vital requirement of Soviet scholarship and the assurance of its continued successes.

## Pravda and Izvestia Differ on a Ukrainian Film

Motion Pictures: 'TARAS SHEVCHENKO.'\* (By Marietta Shaginyan. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) The new color film about the great Ukrainian poet is divided arbitrarily into two unequal parts. The first, which deals with Shevchenko's youth up to the time of his arrest and exile, is obviously unsuccessful. It departs from artistic—and, in places, from historical—truth. On the other hand the second part, which shows us the poet in his distant exile, is full of such high artistic truth that it impels one to forget the dividing line between art and life. From the beginning of this section hundreds of eyes are fixed on the screen, absorbed by the coordinated skill of the scenario writer, the actors, the set designers and the cameramen. The portrayal of the exiled

\* "Taras Shevchenko," written and produced by Igor Savchenko; directed by V. Lapoknysh and I. Shmaruk; cameramen A. Koltsaty, D. Demutsky and I. Shekker; music by B. Lyatoshinsky; film editors L. Shengelia and B. Nemechek; produced by the Kiev Feature Film Studio, 1951.

Shevchenko by the talented artist S. Bondarchuk remains in the heart and the memory as one of the finest achievements of Soviet cinematography.

How and why did such inequality occur? What is the reason for the success of the second part and the failure of the first?

The late gifted scenario writer and director Igor Savchenko reveals the basic motive of the film in the prologue: St. Petersburg, 1841. The Winter Palace: the chief of gendarmes announces the death of Lermontov to the Tsar; Nicholas I orders that the St. Petersburg streets be flooded with soldiers to avoid disorders "such as occurred before"—when Pushkin died; two young ensigns on duty ask each other in tears: "Who next?" Thus Savchenko chose as the core of the film the tragic death of a poet under the heel of Tsarism. The audience guesses that Shevchenko will be "next." The framework of the film seems to have been well chosen.

Moreover, the scenario writer was confronted with the broad opportunities offered by Shevchenko's life itself. He could have started with a picture of a poor Ukrainian village,



with the history of the gifted peasant boy, the shepherd, school-boy, painter and Cossack servant who first found an outlet for his talents in drawing. His meetings with the artist Soschenko in the Summer Garden. The interest shown by the noble Russians Zhukovsky, Bryullov and Venetsianov in the fate of the young serf. Shevchenko's purchase from serfdom. And only then should he have dealt with later events. This is the part of Shevchenko's life which might have placed the audience too in the position of peasant serfs in old Russia and made them understand those circumstances of Shevchenko's spiritual tragedy which led the peasant painter, tired of his inability to express his wrath and pain in the classical framework of the painting of his time, to the revolutionary power of poetry.

But the scenario writer followed another path; he made the year 1841 the starting point in the film. We see Shevchenko at the age of 27, a mature individual working on a painting in a studio of the Academy of Arts. ... The immobile, mask-like face which seems to have frozen in some sort of tense and questioning expectation does not at all convey the joyous vitality and rapid transition from one mood to another which was characteristic of the poet in his youth.

But all this is, it seems, trivial in comparison with the main shortcoming: failure to portray the historical milieu correctly. ... A character in a film can appear truthfully only against a background of a profoundly understood and carefully developed historical milieu. But it is just such an environment which is lacking in the first part of the film. The family seat of Pan Barabash, with his family heirlooms, is shown merely by way of illustration, as though it represented something which the audience should know about already. The same is true of the Brotherhood of Cyril and Methodius, of which the film arbitrarily shows Shevchenko as the inspirer and almost the main figure. The scenario writer has attempted to delineate the members of this society, but the principle by which he does this is extremely naive: one member of the brotherhood is more revolutionary, another less; one, like Gulak-Artemovsky, shouts "Kill the Tsar, kill the servile student," while others speak about the cross as the emblem of the society. Shevchenko's revolutionary qualities are also characterized by his call "to the axe." But such a characterization does not conform to history. Actually, the Society of Cyril and Methodius was one of the manifestations of the bourgeois nationalist movement. Shevchenko, representative of the peasant serfs, did not "inspire" this society; he was used by it and fell into it by accident. ...

It cannot be said that the scenario writer was unaware of this, but he has not been able to show it. Almost the only scene in which the horror of serfdom is portrayed for the audience is the scene with Yaryna, and that consists entirely of conversation. The bailiff extorts money from her, threatening to "trade her for a dog" on the master's orders. You look and listen, not sharing either Yaryna's grief, or her joy when Shevchenko is bought for the sake of his sister, because this scene is not convincing or true to life. And where is the village itself? Where is that feudal village which disturbed Taras Shevchenko's soul and stirred him to revolt, to angry resistance? ...

What does the scenario writer offer in contrast to the wealth of the gentry; what sort of village does the young Shevchenko see on two occasions as he returns from St. Petersburg to the Ukraine? In the film you admire the Dnieper at night, the skies and the slumbering fields. You see huts beside the pond, picturesque scenes of games and a leap through the blazing campfires at Ivan Kupala at night; a bandore player, an old man who throws his sick grandson's shirt in the fire in the hope that, in accordance with an ancient belief, his grandson will get well. All of this indicates the brilliant work of the cameramen; it is all beautiful, but it does not wound, it does not fill one with pain or explain Shevchenko's passionate revolutionary ardor. And, in the same way that one naturalistic scene portraying the creative process does not reveal Shevchenko the poet and the immortal charm of his verses, so all Shevchenko's revolutionary speeches, placed in his mouth by the scenario writer, still fail to make him a revolutionary in the spectator's eyes. Psychological preparation for the core of the film—the poet's arrest and exile and the Tsar's monstrous order forbidding him to write or draw—i.e., autocracy's order for the spiritual

murder of Shevchenko—is entirely lacking in the first 263 shots. ...

All that the poet himself has said about this period of his life—in his diary, verses, stories, letters and "prodigal son" engravings; the recollections of contemporaries, historical accounts, and lastly the excellent drawings and water colors of Shevchenko himself, which convey the unique beauty and desert character of the Kos-Aral—all this was, evidently, drawn upon by the scenario writer and used carefully and sensitively. Here for the first time Shevchenko appears among the people, with the people. ...

The actor Bondarchuk lives the part he has created to such a degree that something unbelievable takes place. When Siemakowski [a Polish revolutionary] parts with him, he says: "You, Taras, have not been broken by exile; nothing has bent you; you are the same fighter that you were." These words reach the actor's heart as they would have reached the heart of Shevchenko himself. We see suddenly the patient, scurvy-disfigured face of the suffering, tortured, groping poet, a face which has not succumbed to torture and mockery, but which quivers at these warm words. The facial muscles tense, big tears rush into the eyes, and on the bare throat the Adam's apple quivers, as happens when a man shakes with suppressed sobbing. This cannot be acted; it happened. The artist Bondarchuk experienced what Shevchenko experienced, and the audience too is touched to the heart, moved to sympathetic tears.

Can one say that the excellent second half of the film makes up for the first part? No. The spectator would like to see the same genius of truth, the same strength of beauty in the first part also. The beginning should have been more thoughtfully worked out, and the unsuccessful portraits of Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov at the very end should have been corrected. Then we would have had a biographical feature film of perfect accuracy and beauty.

FILM ABOUT GREAT PEOPLE'S POET. (By Oles Gonchar. Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text.) Kiev—The motion picture theaters of the country are showing a new color feature film entitled "Taras Shevchenko," devoted to the life and work of the great people's poet. The public has already shown its approval of the work of the artists' collective, correctly judging the film to be a new victory for Soviet cinematography. ...

The film constitutes an organic whole. All its episodes are logically connected and the tension mounts constantly with the development of the plot. Shevchenko lives in the consciousness of our people as a great poet and revolutionary fighter, and the film shows him in just this way. ...

The poet struggled with all his might to expose the nationalist lies which helped to keep the Ukrainian peasantry in ignorance and servitude.

Shevchenko's political attitude is shown with particular clarity and force in his clashes with Kulish, the inveterate ring-leader of the nationalist camp. The two are irreconcilable opponents: Shevchenko is entirely oriented toward the future, his life entirely given up to the people, whereas Kulish's intrigues are aimed at enslaving the people, at turning back the clock of history. This is the same Kulish who used to say with brazen cynicism that the British were the people who should march in front of all others, while the Ukrainians should remain behind. Against this program of servility, this base teaching, Shevchenko struggled all his life!

Yet the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, though they hated the poet fiercely, attempted by every possible means to interpret his work for their own ends. The Ukrainian people have time after time answered with contempt and indignation the intrigues of the nationalist scum who have tried to vilify the name of their favorite poet, the pride and glory of their country. The people knew full well that Shevchenko's way was not the way of the Kulishes. ...

This film about Shevchenko is valuable because it reflects the poet's close ties with the representatives of revolutionary Russia, ties which show Shevchenko as the herald of the lasting and indestructible friendship between the Ukrainian people and their elder brother, the great Russian people. This decisively important side of Shevchenko's life and work has always exas-

(Continued on Page 20)



# A SAMPLING OF THE YEAR'S CARICATURES

## ACCORDI-UN

—Drawing by V. Fomichev,  
Krokodil, No. 7, March 10, p. 1.



## OLD TALE, NEW VERSION

The princess and the pea.

—Drawing by Yu. Ganf, Krokodil, No. 35,  
Dec. 20, p. 16.



# CARTOONS FROM KROKODIL

7

## ONE HAND WASHES THE OTHER

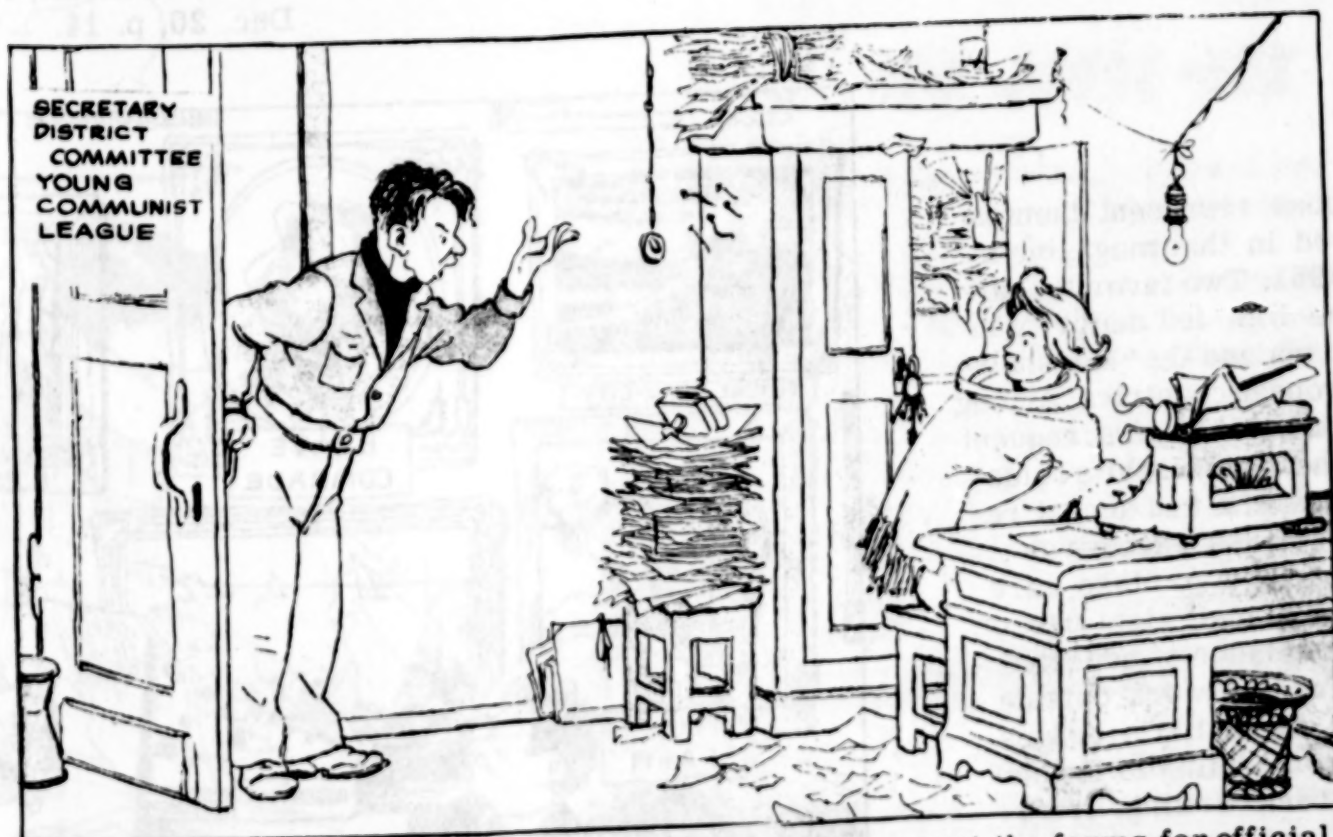


"Ivan Ivanovich, can you find a spot for my friend Savelyev? You know how it is—we had to dismiss him for various reasons."



"Send him over! I'll let you have my friend Petrov as a replacement for him."

—Drawings by A. Bazhenov, Krokodil, No. 11, April 20, pp. 12-13.



## YOUNG BUT LEARNING FAST

wrecking our contact with our local units!"

"Why aren't the forms for official reprimands ready yet? You're

—Drawing by E. Shcheglov, Krokodil, No. 4, Feb. 10, p. 7.



## TRANSFORMATION

"I'm taken to task for not working on contemporary themes. I'll have to make a fast change."

So?



—Drawings by E. Veder-nikov, Krokodil, No. 35, Dec. 20, p. 14.

**T**hese cartoons represent themes which recurred in that magazine's pages during 1951. Two favorite subjects were the U.S.-led majority in the United Nations and the "Marshallization" of European countries. Among cartoons on domestic affairs frequent topics were the bureaucrat's reluctance to sign papers and accept responsibility, business executives using their positions to "take care of" their friends, inefficient use of machinery, reluctance of educated specialists to accept work outside the big cities, the artist's dodges in outwardly conforming to the ideological line, hack writing, infrequent lectures and movie showings, scarcities of some consumers' goods and poor care of farm animals.—Trans.





## THE CRITIC AT WORK

"What? When will my review be ready? Right away! I'm just making a clean copy!"

—Drawing by L. Brodaty, Krokodil, No. 31, Nov. 10, p. 14.



## THE BOBBY-SOX FAN

"Our Lenchka strained her voice at the concert yesterday!"

"You mean she sang?"

"No, the tenor Lemeshev did!"

—Drawing by E. Shcheglov, Krokodil, No. 9, March 30, p. 15.

[For a story about young girls' adulation of opera singers see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, pp. 8-9].

## IMPORTANT DETAIL

"Don't bother me with trifling details. Settle them yourself!"

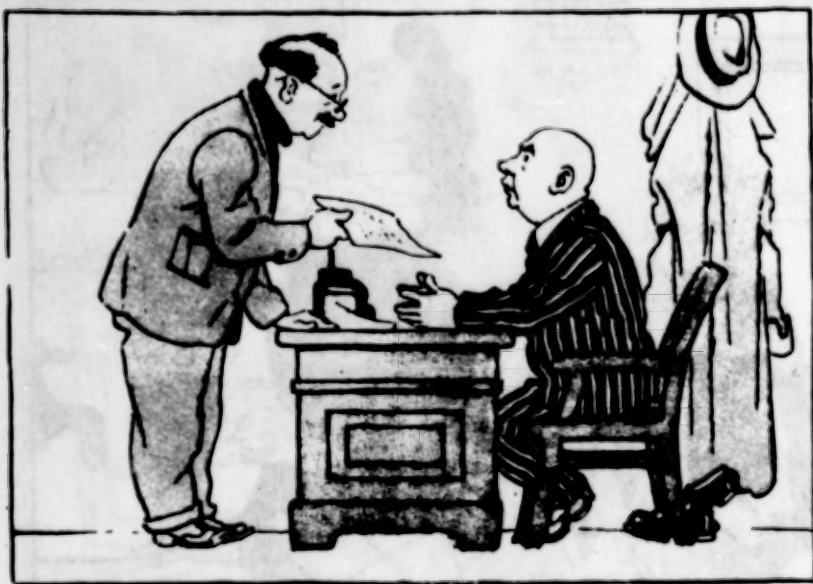
"But this requires your signature."

"My signature? Oh, in that case I'd better consult the Minister."

—Drawing by A. Bazhenov, Krokodil, No. 7, March 10, p. 5.



## HOW TO EVADE RESPONSIBILITY



"This requires your signature."

"Very well, but the Chief Administration has to approve it."



"Here is the Chief Administration's approval."

"Fine! Now you don't need my signature!"

—Drawings by E. Shcheglov, Krokodil, No. 33, Nov. 30, p. 14.



## WINTER SCENE

Credit for this depressing scene belongs to F. Kashcheyev, manager of the animal husbandry section, For the Power of the Soviets Collective Farm, Zachepilovka District, Khar'kov Province.

—Drawing by I. Semyonov, Krokodil, No. 34, Dec. 10. p. 9.

## EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES

"Certainly our lectures are terrible, but after all we don't schedule them very often!"

—Drawing by E. Shcheglov, Krokodil, No. 16, June 10, p. 13.





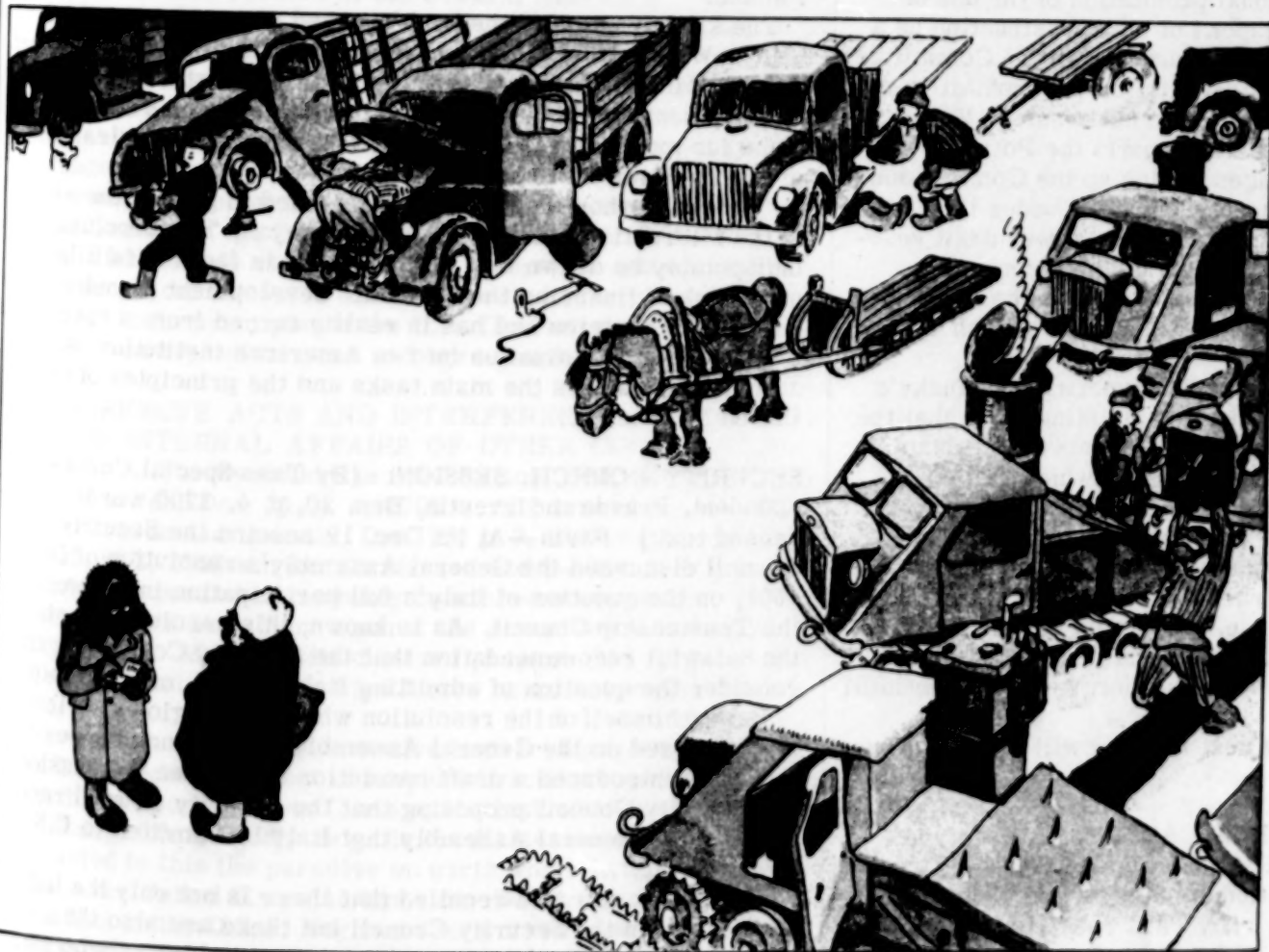
## 'SPECIALISTS'

"Ivan Petrovich, I've found a bookkeeper for the restaurant."

"Do you know him well?"

"Why, you know him, too—Korzhikov—he graduated from Agriculture Institute with us."

—Drawing by V. Konovalov, Krokodil, No. 11, April 20, p. 3.



## ONE-HORSEPOWER

"Why do you need a horse at such a highly mechanized lumber camp?"

"What do you mean, why? How else would we haul the lumber?"

—Drawing by E. Vedernikov, Krokodil, No. 7, March 10, p. 13.



## World Politics

### UNITED NATIONS

**SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**—In Political Committee. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 4, 500 words; Izvestia, 225 words. Complete Pravda text:) Paris—The head of the Soviet delegation, A. Ya. Vyshinsky, made a long speech Dec. 18 in the Political Committee of the General Assembly in which he gave a comprehensive criticism of the so-called revised three-power draft resolution, which is included in the agenda under the spurious title of "Regulation, Limitation and Balanced Reduction of All Armed Forces and All Armaments."

Vyshinsky reviewed this revised draft point by point and showed convincingly that it did not differ in essence from the former draft and that, like the former draft, it attempts to supplant the question of reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic weapons with a proposal to collect information on armaments and armed forces. The Soviet delegate exposed, as clearly unfounded and calculated to deceive public opinion, the assertions of the authors of this draft that by introducing certain insignificant changes of an editorial nature into their proposals they had gone to meet the Soviet Union's clear and concrete proposals for the prohibition of atomic weapons, the reduction of armaments and the establishment of control over these measures. Vyshinsky showed that in its present form the three-power draft does not meet the aspirations of the peoples, who are thirsting for peace, and therefore it can in no way serve as a suitable basis for the new Commission on Atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments to work out proposals on a mutually acceptable basis.

Vyshinsky stated that the Soviet delegation supports the Egyptian representative's amendment to the effect that the Assembly recognizes the unconditional prohibition of the use of atomic weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction as a task of primary importance and it entrusts the Legal Committee with the task of drawing up a draft treaty for the prohibition of atomic weapons before the end of the current session. Vyshinsky stated that the Soviet delegation also supports the Polish delegate's proposal which envisages setting up the Commission on Atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments under the Security Council and referring both the three-power draft resolution and the Soviet amendments to this commission.

The delegates, journalists and guests who filled the hall in which the Committee met listened to Vyshinsky's speech with close attention.

The British delegate Lloyd then spoke, ignoring Vyshinsky's irrefutable arguments and importunately insisting again that the revised three-power draft resolution represents an important concession to the position of the Soviet Union, which insists on the prohibition of atomic weapons, the reduction of armaments and the establishment of control over the observation of these measures. Lloyd, however, contradicted himself by saying: "We (the U.S.A., Great Britain and France) do not want to deprive ourselves of our best weapon," i. e. the atomic bomb. Lloyd insisted that the three-power draft resolution be the basis for the work of the new Commission on Atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments.

The meeting then closed. The next meeting will be this afternoon [Dec. 18].

**SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**—Anglo-American Bloc Imposes on Political Committee Three-Power Resolution Designed to Thwart Reduction of Armaments and Prohibition of Atomic Weapons. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 4. 650 words. Condensed text:) Paris—At its Dec. 19 morning session the Political Committee voted on the three-power resolution, which its authors, in an attempt to deceive public opinion as to their true intentions, call the "Regulation, Limitation and Balanced Reduction of All Armed Forces and All Armaments," and also on the Soviet delegation's amendments to this draft. ...

In the voting on the three-power draft resolution as a whole 44 votes were cast for it. ...

The speeches on the voting by representatives of a number of small countries again showed that these small countries are worried about the U.S. dictatorial policy and that they consider a proposal based on the support of all the great powers to be the only effective one.

Thus, even the delegates of Ecuador and Iraq, who voted for the three-power draft resolution, stated that they had no confidence in the effective results of this resolution and that success could only be achieved on the basis of agreement between the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France.

Explaining the reasons for his abstention, the Egyptian delegate stated: We have not been convinced by the easily obtained majority vote for the draft resolution. This majority refused to mention in the resolution even the idea of prohibiting the use of atomic weapons. It has been said here that the League of Nations did not fulfill its tasks because the U.S.A. was not a member. I do not want the peoples of the world to have reason at any time to say that the U.N. failed to justify the peoples' hopes because the U.S.A. played too active a part in its work. ...

**SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Is Instrument of U.S. Economic Intelligence. (By Tass Special Correspondent. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Paris—The Ecuadorian delegation has proposed a draft resolution on the work of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the Economic and Financial Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. ...

The Soviet representative, A. A. Arutyunyan... said that the bank was set up as a specialized international organization of the U.N. but had, in fact, become an American institution. ...

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development displays particular interest in economic intelligence in countries bordering on the Soviet Union—Iran, Turkey and even Finland. The bank has recently shown special interest in Finland.

The sixth session of the bank's board of governors, which was held in Washington in September, 1951, was in effect concerned with drawing the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development into the execution of the aggressive American plans for mobilizing the economies of various countries for preparing a third world war.

"From the short analysis we have tried to give of the work of the International Bank," said Arutyunyan, "the conclusion can indisputably be drawn that this bank has in fact not fulfilled its main task of financing the economic development of underdeveloped countries and has in reality turned from a specialized international organization into an American institution, whose activity contradicts the main tasks and the principles of the United Nations." ...

**SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION.** (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 20, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Paris—At its Dec. 19 session the Security Council discussed the General Assembly's resolution of Dec. 7, 1951, on the question of Italy's full participation in the work of the Trusteeship Council. As is known, this resolution contains the unlawful recommendation that the Security Council urgently consider the question of admitting Italy to U.N. membership.

Basing himself on the resolution which the Anglo-American bloc imposed on the General Assembly, the French representative introduced a draft resolution at the Dec. 19 session of the Security Council proposing that the Security Council recommend to the General Assembly that Italy be admitted to U.N. membership. ...

The Soviet delegate recalled that there is not only the Italian application in the Security Council but there are also the applications of 12 other countries, some of which—Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Finland, who were in the very same position as Italy during the war and since the war, after the conclusion of peace treaties with them—have at present the same claims to U.N. membership as Italy.

The Soviet delegate explained that the desire of two or three U.N. members to get Italy into the U.N. at any cost is explained



by military and political considerations which are known to all. ...

Then Malik, on behalf of the Soviet delegation, introduced the following draft resolution:

"Having examined the applications of Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Jordan, Austria, Ceylon and Nepal regarding their admission to U.N. membership the Security Council recommends that the General Assembly admit the above-mentioned countries to membership in the United Nations."

The U.S. representative, who spoke next, again insisted on admitting only Italy to U.N. membership, giving no arguments in defense of this new proposal. In conclusion the U.S. delegate tried to maintain that the U.S.S.R. was preventing the admission of Italy to U.N. membership.

Replying to the U.S. delegate, Malik stated that the Italian people know that the Soviet Union and its delegation in the Security Council and the General Assembly uphold the right of the Italian people to have Italy admitted to the U.N., just as they uphold the rights of the peoples of the 12 other states which have submitted applications for admission to this organization. The Soviet delegation has repeatedly proposed that Italy and all the other 12 states be admitted to U.N. membership. Each time the Soviet Union made this proposal, Malik said, the American-British bloc, headed by the United States of America, voted against it.

The French representative then proposed that the meeting be adjourned in view of the fact that the Soviet representative had presented a new draft resolution.

This proposal was adopted and the discussion of the question at issue has been indefinitely postponed.

At this point the meeting of the Security Council came to an end.

**SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—U.S. Delegation Imposes Unlawful Candidature of Greece on Security Council.** (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4, 450 words. Summary:) Paris—At the Dec. 20 afternoon session of the General Assembly, Greece was elected to the Security Council in place of Yugoslavia. This was the result of crude pressure on a number of delegations at the assembly by the U.S. delegation, which is violating the Charter and the London agreement on fair geographical distribution of seats in the Security Council and has nominated Greece as a candidate.

By using dictatorial methods to impose the unlawful candidature of Greece on the Security Council in violation of Belorussia's indubitable rights, the U.S. delegation again showed how hypocritical and false are its repeated assurances of U.S. "fidelity" to the principles of the U.N. Charter and of its regard for the "sanctity" of treaties and agreements.

**ON AGGRESSIVE ACTS AND INTERFERENCE BY THE U.S.A. IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.—** Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky in the Political Committee Dec. 19, 1951. (Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 4, 2700 words; Izvestia, p. 3, 5400 words; Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 22, p. 3, 5400 words; Pravda, Dec. 23, p. 3, 2700 words. Condensed text:)—Mr. Mansfield's voluminous speech has probably convinced many people that the accusations we made here against the American government are fully justified. Mr. Mansfield helped prepare this notorious and—I say this outright after what I have heard here—infamous law of Oct. 10. ...

What has the U.S. representative been trying to prove to us here? He repeated a host of stupid fabrications and wild absurdities about the Iron Curtain, the lack of rights and oppression which allegedly reign in the Eastern countries, and he contrasted to this the paradise on earth which is supposed to reign in the United States of America. But it must not be forgotten that in the U.S.A. Negroes are lynched and shot by order of an ordinary police official even after they have been acquitted by an American court, that they are not allowed to go into buildings which are reserved for whites only. And this is what they are calling human rights here; this is what they are trying to shield, to defend from the accusations being made here against the United States of America.

Mr. Mansfield confused everything in his attempt to prove

what is unprovable. For example, he stated here that we consider every thought of freedom a crime against the state. This is utter nonsense. It is strange even to hear this from a member of the U.S. House of Representatives of whom I have hitherto had a higher opinion.

If these gentlemen are to be believed, we consider "thought of freedom" a crime against the state! But the idea of freedom and freedom itself are what the Russian people and the other peoples inhabiting Russia fought for before the revolution and what they victoriously achieved, establishing genuine freedom, crowned by the glory of the October socialist revolution! But the "freedom" which the U.S. Congressman praised here and which prevails in the U.S.A. is the freedom of the dollar, freedom to starve to death, freedom to be unemployed, freedom to be terrorized by the gangs of the Al Capones, Pendergasts and the other "bosses" who manipulate and determine even the outcome of Presidential elections in the U.S.A. We do not recognize "freedom" of this kind and we never will!

We are told about "freedom" and "democratic rights" by representatives of a country where bandits like Al Capone and Pendergast reign. No one will dare deny this. You should at least have been ashamed to set yourself up as a model of genuine freedom and genuine democracy!

Mansfield uttered all kinds of nonsense about the U.S.S.R. American fliers, you see, who "accidentally" get lost, are disappearing or are being arrested! But this is pure invention, since the arrested fliers are actually people who combine their regular job with that of intelligence agents or spies. It is a fact that intelligence agents and spies are not honored in our country; this includes Americans, and our laws make no exceptions for them. Such fliers, gentlemen, are arrested, tried and sentenced, and even receive the maximum punishment, in accordance with our laws. ...

Mansfield said that the correspondents of free countries are regarded as spies in the U.S.S.R. This is not true. Honest correspondents have never been regarded as spies in our country; they have always enjoyed all the privileges of the free press which exists in the Soviet Union. But "correspondents" who play a role like that of the fliers of the American military aircraft and who also play the role of "correspondents" are of course prosecuted by us and will continue to be prosecuted, because in our country we have never tolerated spies and secret agents; we do not tolerate them and we never shall. ... [Vyshinsky goes on to cite the books by Annabelle Bucar and Ralph Parker; for accounts of these, see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 8, pp. 3-12, and Vol. I, No. 42, p. 42.]

Mansfield said here—actually he did not say but shouted—that hundreds of thousands have refused to return home to our country. You see, our repatriates have refused to return home. A strange business! A flagrant lie! But have the American government, the British authorities and the French government—which is notorious for the scandalous affair at the Beauregard Displaced Persons' Camp (in France)—allowed our plenipotentiary repatriation officials to go there, contact our citizens and help them get out of the captivity in which they found themselves after the war? Indeed, they are not prisoners of the Germans, against whom they fought, but prisoners of the French, British and Americans, in their camps for so-called displaced persons in Western Europe. Is it not a fact that you have prevented them from returning to their country all along, trying by all possible means to prevent them from establishing and maintaining contact with our officers, who are especially appointed for repatriation affairs, in order to keep these people under your influence and control? You have tried to keep these hundreds and thousands of people your prisoners in order to use them later as mercenaries, as mercenary troops, as you are now using them, concealing this act first by your August law and then by the law of Oct. 10, 1951. ...

You are holding our children prisoners. You are having American courts examine the question of whether these children, our Soviet children, can be returned to their parents who are asking that these small children be returned to them, to their own homes and families. ...

These are facts. And after this you have the nerve to make demagogic, slanderous and insulting remarks here against a country with which, after all, you still maintain normal, so-called diplomatic relations.



We know about these attempts to "liberate" our people. Such attempts were first made right after the October revolution. ...

You tried to do this 30 years ago. It cost you Americans a tidy sum. Then too you cloaked yourselves with vociferous phrases about coming to "save" the Russian people and "liberate" Russia.

But the October revolution was a great historic act of liberation of the Russian people and the many other peoples of the U.S.S.R. from the rule of the landlords and capitalists who were selling and betraying Russia to foreign monopolists, including American bankers and monopolists.

What has Mr. Mansfield said to us here? He said nothing to the point; he has carefully avoided the facts that implicate the U.S.A. in intervention in the affairs of the U.S.S.R. and other countries. ...

Of course you had to drag in all sorts of fantastic tales—first you had to drag in the Comintern and then when the Comintern was dissolved, the Cominform. Now you have brought in the Soviet government, apparently completely ignorant of the fact that the late A. A. Zhdanov was never a member of the Soviet government, that A. A. Zhdanov was Secretary of the Party Central Committee. You make a gross mistake when you confuse governments with parties. A party is a party and a government is a government.

When you act as a government, when you pass laws which are incompatible with the elementary norms of international law, incompatible with normal relations with other states, the question arises of the government guilty of this bearing responsibility for these actions.

Of course, we can in no event condemn the activities of the Comintern or of the Communist Parties in other countries; we are Communists ourselves. But that is one thing and the activities of a government are another. It is another thing to pass laws directed against other governments, laws aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of other states. Such laws are nothing but aggression. But did Mr. Mansfield say a single word about the law of Oct. 10 not being directed against the Soviet system, the Soviet state, the Soviet government? No, instead of that he merely said that 15 years ago the U.S.S.R. itself allegedly violated the 1933 agreement in some way and that the American government protested at that time. Mansfield has again side-stepped the basic question. He took the line of a man who replies to an accusation: "You have done the same thing yourself! You're the same kind!" This is the essence of the U.S. representative's reply! ...

... Mr. Dulles spoke very decisively and definitely on this question at a dinner of the Advertising Council in Detroit on Nov. 27. In his speech—I quote from the New York Herald Tribune which carried the text of his speech—Dulles called for the creation of a "striking force of great strength," as he expressed it. ...

And what else does this same Dulles propose? He proposes to strengthen "cooperation through salutary and creative efforts" in order to turn the free world into something much better than it is at present, in order that the Communists' babble should disturb no one. This is a call to destroy the Communist world, that is, to destroy the states where the Communists live, work, create, build new things and are advancing toward the great goal of world brotherhood. "Destroy," this is what Mr. Dulles says, adding that some other way must be found to halt the Red armies, some way other than "trying to match them on the ground at every point, man for man, gun for gun, tank for tank." Dulles considers this a hopeless task in the coming struggle against the Soviet Union. He evidently feels that their tanks will not stand up against our tanks, that their guns will not stand up against our guns, and that his soldiers will not stand up to our soldiers, because he is not sure that his soldiers will not cease to be his and become ours!

This is what Dulles says and what perplexes him, this sagacious Dulles, this astute Dulles, this brains trust of the State Department and of all of you, who is seeking for another path, thinking that he will be able to solve this troubling problem in some other way. In what way? By corrupting men's minds. ...

... There is, for example, the evidence given by former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle, Jr., if I am not mistaken, who spoke before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, giving his explanations on the law of Oct. 10. When this com-

mittee asked what suggestions he had for the solution of this problem, which Mansfield has talked about at such length here, he replied: "I would prefer to talk about this at a closed session."

... However, it is evident from what Berle said at this open session of the Foreign Affairs Committee July 19 that the discussion centered around nothing less than preparations of uprisings in the countries behind the so-called "Iron Curtain." This word "uprising" occurs in the minutes of this committee. I have read these records, which I received from the United States and, if necessary, I can give them to you so that you can see, among other things, how your own attitude on this question is expounded here.

Mansfield said that in 1935, when the Comintern Congress met in Moscow, the President of the U.S.A. sent the Soviet government a note protesting the Soviet government's action, since the congress had appealed to parties in other countries. But the congress had appealed to parties which existed legally in these countries. It appealed to legal parties, permitted by the respective governments. Is there indeed a ban on anyone appealing to any legal party in any country? No such ban exists. But there is a ban on appealing to underground parties and underground organizations, let alone supporting an underground movement. ...

[A supplement to New Times, Jan. 2, 1952, carries the full text of A. Ya. Vyshinsky's speeches of Dec. 19 and 21 as they appeared in the Soviet newspapers.]

**SIXTH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**—Discussion in Political Committee Exposes Aggressive Character of Criminal American 'Act of 1951.' (By Tass Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 22, p. 4, 2200 words; Izvestia 1600 words. Excerpt:) Paris— ... The Soviet Union's resolution was put to a vote. Votes were cast against the motion by delegates of 39 countries whose delegations have long been deprived of the opportunity of acting as the representatives of sovereign states and have become vassals to the U.S.A. Five delegations (the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine Republic, the Belorussian Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia) voted for the motion, 11 delegations (Burma, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen and Afghanistan) abstained. If one takes into account the fact that five other delegations, trying to avoid openly supporting the U.S. position, did not participate in the voting at all, it is clear that more than one-third of all the members of the General Assembly did not wish to link themselves with those delegations which are trying to absolve the U.S.A. of responsibility for its aggressive act of interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The result of the voting embarrassed the American camp. A number of the representatives of the countries of this camp, including the Philippines, Peru, Liberia and others, speaking on the voting, tried to erase the impression created by the arguments of the Soviet delegation and the delegations of the other countries upholding the justice of the Soviet complaint. The delegates of the Philippines, Peru and other similar delegations, known for the kowtowing to the U.S.A., launched into crude insinuations and invectives against the U.S.S.R. A. Ya. Vyshinsky vigorously opposed these belated attempts to save the reputation of the U.S.A., which during the entire course of the discussion in the Political Committee had been exposed as committing an aggressive act in violation of the principles of the Charter, of the elementary norms of international law and of the Soviet-American agreement. Precisely this unmasking of the U.S.A. is the chief result of the discussion of the question presented by the Soviet delegation.

#### PEACE FRONT

**IN COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL STALIN PRIZES FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE AMONG PEOPLES.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 21, p. 1. Complete text:) Meetings of the Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples were held in Moscow Dec. 18 and 20 with Academician D. V. Skobeltsyn presiding.

The following took part in the committee meetings on awarding prizes for 1951: Academician D. V. Skobeltsyn, chairman



of the committee; the writer Louis Aragon (France), vice-chairman; and committee members John Bernal (Britain), Professor at London University; the poet Pablo Neruda (Chile); Jan Debowski (Poland), Professor at Lodz University; Academician Mihail Sadoveanu (Rumania); and the Soviet writers A. A. Fadeyev and I. G. Ehrenburg.

At its meeting the committee considered recommendations it had received on awarding International Stalin Prizes for this year and adopted a resolution on this question.

The decision by the Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples is printed below.

#### ON AWARDING INTERNATIONAL STALIN PRIZES FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE AMONG PEOPLES FOR 1951.—

Resolution of Dec. 20, 1951, by Committee on International Stalin Prizes. (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 21, p. 1. Complete text:) International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples are awarded to the following representatives of the democratic forces of various countries of the world for outstanding services in the cause of the struggle to maintain and strengthen peace:

- 1) Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences;
- 2) Pietro Nenni, Deputy to Parliament (Italy);
- 3) Ikuro Oyama, Professor, Deputy to Parliament (Japan);
- 4) Monica Felton, public figure (Britain);
- 5) Anna Seghers, author (Germany);
- 6) Jorge Amado, author (Brazil).

[Signed by] Members of the committee John Bernal (Britain), Pablo Neruda (Chile), Jan Debowski (Poland), Mihail Sadoveanu (Rumania), M. Anderson Nexø (Denmark), A. A. Fadeyev I. G. Ehrenburg (U.S.S.R.).

[Pravda and Izvestia carry editorials and articles hailing the awards. For listing see Weekly Index.]

#### FAR EAST

##### Japan

AT SESSION OF JAPANESE DIET. (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 4. 250 words. Condensed text:) Shanghai (Tass)—As was already reported, the 13th session of the Japanese Diet is being held in Tokyo. The Yoshida government has prepared a draft state budget for consideration at the Diet session, and also bills "on control of organizations," on the prohibition of general strikes, "on the control of meetings and demonstrations," on the revision of labor legislation, on the cessation of control of the activity of members of the Zaibatsu families, on amnesty to war criminals, etc.

In view of the popular masses' growing discontent with the policy of the Yoshida government and also in view of the weakening of the government's position as a result of the defeat suffered on a number of questions of domestic policy at the 12th extraordinary session, the present session of the Diet is attracting great attention. The internal contradictions in the ruling Liberal Party have become more acute. ...

JAPANESE REACTION WAXES INSOLENT. (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 4. Complete text:) London (Tass)—A Reuters correspondent reports that Masuda, General Secretary of the Liberal Party, speaking on Dec. 17 at a meeting of supporters of the Liberal Party, stated that the moment is not far off when Japan, America, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines will form a single military alliance. Masuda went on to say that "as the output of Japanese industry increases, the strength of our Reserve Police Corps and Maritime Security Agency will gradually increase."

DULLES' TRIP TO TOKYO. (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 4. Complete text:) Stockholm (Tass)—In a report from Washington mentioning the contradictions between the U.S.A. and Britain on the question of developing trade relations with Japan, a Ny Dag correspondent writes: In order to encroach on British interests, the U.S.A. has promised Japanese industrialists that they will guarantee good trade in Asia at Britain's expense.

In this connection the report states that Dulles' trip to Japan is aimed at dispelling the fears of Japanese businessmen

for the future of the Japanese economy in connection with the State Department's demand that Japan not carry on trade with the Chinese People's Republic.

In connection with this the State Department considers it expedient, taking into account the needs of Japanese industrialists, to guarantee trade and economic ties with other countries in Asia, including the territories under British jurisdiction. In such a case the Japanese war industry would be able to obtain iron ore, bauxite and tin from Malaya, copper, magnesium and wolframite from Burma, nickel, bauxite and rubber from Indonesia and magnesium from Borneo.

UNDER YOKE OF OCCUPATION. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 4. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo— ... There are about 1,000,000 unemployed in Tokyo, which has a population of more than 6,000,000.

It may seem strange that thousands and thousands of people are unemployed in Japan, where war factories are being built one after the other and where the American imperialists have already placed so-called special orders to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars. But one must not forget that alongside the factories repairing American planes, tanks, equipment, making parts and light weapons, hundreds of textile mills and silk-spinning factories and other light industry enterprises have ceased operating. Working with expensive American raw materials and not being able to compete with duty-free American goods, they are compelled to close down one after the other. Last month alone 20 textile firms in Japan went bankrupt.

And everywhere the number of minor officials in state institutions is being reduced! It has already been stated that 120,000 more people will be dismissed in the coming months. All this is merely an insignificant part of the far-reaching government program for switching the country's economy over to a wartime basis. This program is eloquently expressed in the words Yoshida spoke from the Diet rostrum. "I hope," the Premier said, "that our people will reassess the country's needs and devote themselves with fresh determination to laying the foundation of a new Japan through hard work and economy."

It would be vain to look for any manifestation of the working people's determination to devote themselves to building this same "new Japan," but instead you see everywhere the despondency and fear of deprivation of millions of working people, for the purpose of plundering whom the American and Japanese imperialists are restoring the center of fascism and aggression in the Far East.

Every ordinary Japanese feels these personal deprivations daily. Taxation is increasing. ...

The situation is aggravated by the war in Korea. The reflections of the flames blazing on the far side of the Sea of Japan are throwing a more and more ominous shadow here. Every day the Japanese are reminded of the war by the American aircraft flying over their heads and the columns of tanks thundering along the roadways. Japanese railroad transport has been placed almost completely at the American occupiers' disposal. ... Inexorable and bitter reality with its multitude of everyday details and events is increasingly engulfing the ordinary Japanese, awakening in some only fear and despair, in others anger and hate against those who are selling out their homeland, preparing a still more dismal future for it.

##### Korea

KOREAN TRUCE TALKS. (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 4; Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reports from Kaesong: On Dec. 14 our delegation to the Korean truce talks presented a revised proposal for getting out of the blind alley created during discussion of point three of the agenda, and for making rapid progress in the negotiations. In this proposal, our side agrees—as far as this is possible from the point of view of common sense—with the other side's demand concerning the rotation of its armed forces and personnel during the truce and accepts all reasonable proposals by the other side. However the delegate of the other side stated Dec. 15 at a discussion in the subcommittee of point three on the agenda that our side had not made sufficient concessions. He persisted in his demand for the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, to hinder the restoration and con-



struction of installations on Korean territory and to carry out inspections in all parts of Korea. He also persisted in demanding a rotation and replacement which would mean an unlimited supply of forces, armaments and equipment to Korea. The other side, moreover, stated twice that it will pay no attention to our objections. The representatives of the other side even had the insolence to state that they now have sufficient military potential at their disposal to threaten our rear and to hinder the restoration of installations there, to carry out air reconnaissance in our rear and to interfere in our internal affairs. They said that such a situation should be maintained unchanged during the truce.

Our delegate completely rejected this stand by the other side, which is exaggerating its powers in making vain attempts to intimidate us and to refuse discussion. He stressed that the other side cannot escape responsibility for prolonging the negotiations inasmuch as it has continued to insist on its willful and unreasonable position during the past four days, particularly after our side presented the revised proposal on Dec. 14.

At the subcommittee's session on point four on the agenda, our delegate continued to criticize the other side's refusal to discuss our reasonable principle of the rapid release and repatriation of all prisoners of war and its unreasonable persistence in the demand that before beginning the discussion of point four of the agenda its so-called conditions be satisfied. Our delegate demanded anew that the other side plainly and clearly express its point of view regarding our principles in order to facilitate a rapid settlement of the concrete questions concerning prisoners of war, and to exchange the appropriate data immediately. The other side, however, still refuses to state its view and therefore no progress was made at the meeting.

**SAVAGE BOMBINGS OF KOREAN TOWNS.** (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 4. Complete text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—American aircraft are continuing the barbaric bombing and strafing of peaceful Korean towns. Every night American aircraft are bombing Pyongyang, Wonsan, Anju, Yangdok, Sunyan, Sariwon, Nampho and other towns. Yangdok was turned into a pile of ruins some time ago. However, the Americans continue to bomb it. In November and December alone about 250 bombs were dropped on the town and its suburbs. Wonsan is subjected daily to air raids and naval bombardments by U.S. warships. During the night of Dec. 19, American bombers dropped more than 50 bombs on Pyongyang, including several delayed action bombs. As a result of the raid there were victims among the peaceful population.

A new crime, the barbaric bombing and strafing by American bombers of a Red Cross hospital not far from the front line, must be added to the long list of the American interventionists' crimes in Korea. American aircraft dropped five napalm bombs and ten large landmines. After the air raid, American jet planes strafed the hospital precincts and the wounded who were trying to escape from the second raid. The American air raid on the Red Cross hospital was carried out in daylight with the obvious aim of destroying the hospital. The American command knew the exact location of the hospital. The fact that maps on which the position of the Red Cross hospital was marked with a circle were found on Syngman Rhee parachutist spies who were captured in the vicinity of the hospital by home defense detachments specifically testifies to this.

As a result of the American's villainous air raid on the hospital, all the premises were destroyed, 40 people were killed and 20 convalescents were seriously injured.

#### EASTERN EUROPE

**FIFTH SESSION OF DANUBE COMMISSION ENDS.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 22, p. 4. Complete text:) Bucharest (Tass)—The fifth session of the Danube Commission concluded its work Dec. 19 in Galatz. Five points of the agenda were discussed at the session: (1) Report of the Danube Commission Secretariat on its work in 1951 and on its plan for work in 1952, (2) Examination of the proposed standard rules for supervision of navigation on the Danube, (3) Establishment of a uniform system for navigation and piloting on the Danube, (4) Excise and sanitary control on the Danube, (5) Fulfillment of the 1951 budget and discussion of the Danube Commission's budget for 1952.

The session unanimously approved the report of the Danube Commission Secretariat and approved the Commission's 1952 plan of work. The Danube navigation rules were approved. The Commission thus carried out one of the tasks laid down by the Danube Convention of 1948. Votes for this point on the agenda were cast by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. Throughout the work of the Danube Commission session the Yugoslav delegate attempted without success to prevent adoption of decisions designed to ensure free and unrestricted navigation on the Danube.

Decisions were also taken on other points of the agenda, including the point on the establishment of a uniform navigation and piloting system on the Danube, which are to be finally settled at future sessions of the Danube Commission. The next, the sixth, session of the Danube Commission is due to open June 23, 1952.

#### Albania

**ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 4. 100 words. Condensed text:) An Albanian trade delegation, headed by A. Kelezi, Minister of Finance of the Albanian People's Republic, has arrived in Moscow. The delegation is here to negotiate and conclude a trade agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Albania for 1952.

#### Czechoslovakia

**SPEECH BY A. ZAPOTOCKY.**—At Meeting of Presidium of Czechoslovak National Front Central Action Committee. (Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 3, 1300 words; Izvestia, p. 4, 700 words. Condensed text:) Prague (Tass)—An augmented session of the Presidium of the Central Action Committee of the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks was held in Prague. It was devoted to summing up the results of the creative efforts of the Czechoslovak people and to discussing current tasks in the construction of socialism and the struggle for peace. ...

Prime Minister Zapotocky, Chairman of the Central Action Committee of the National Front, spoke.

Zapotocky reminded his audience that as early as 1948 certain people in Czechoslovakia had been counting on war and, relying on the support of foreign warmongers, planned the February putsch directed against the Czechoslovak Republic. However, he said, these criminal plans of the traitors were exposed and ended in complete failure. ...

Zapotocky pointed out the necessity of taking even more vigorous measures to guarantee the security of the republic. Our enemies, he said, would like us to be weak and helpless. They would like to see our production plans not fulfilled; they would like to see poverty, discontent, strikes and demoralization prevail among us.

Since they cannot wait for this to happen, they send spies, saboteurs and murderers to us—behind our backs—to organize criminal plots in our midst. The American authorities, Zapotocky said, have passed a law appropriating \$100,000,000 to support acts of espionage and subversive activity directed against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, but the other capitalist countries also are trying to organize and support subversive activity in our peace-loving states. ...

Zapotocky then dwelt in detail on the tasks of socialist construction and gave figures relating to the achievements in industry and agriculture, to the raising of the people's standard of living, to successes in the public health service, etc. ...

The National Front's domestic policy, he said, is the building of socialism, and the basis of the foreign policy program is the firmest alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the people's democratic republics.

Zapotocky went on to state that no imitators of the Yugoslav Tito would be found in Czechoslovakia.

Our Republic, Zapotocky said, will not make deals with the warmongers, will not serve their interests. Therefore no place has been found in our united front for the Zenkls, the Srameks, the Letrichs and others. No, and there will be no place either for the Slanskys, the Slings, the Clementises and similar crooks! ...



Zapotocky's speech was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of stormy applause and cries of greeting. ...

#### Finland

**FORMATION OF PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATION CONTINUES IN FINLAND.** (Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 4. Complete text:) Helsinki (Tass)—The democratic press reports that at present the proposed regulations for a local organization "for civilian defense" are being considered in the municipality of the town of Jyväskylä. In compliance with these regulations, special units "for civilian defense," to which 948 men and 103 women would belong, are to be formed in the city. These units are to be equipped with a large amount of transport. Recruiting for the units will be done among those subject to conscription, on the instructions of the military authorities. The units will be subdivided into companies.

The democratic press stresses that it is obvious in the case in question that what is involved is the creation in peacetime of a paramilitary organization similar to the Schutzkorps. This is a violation of the peace treaty.

#### Poland

**AMERICAN SABOTAGE AGAINST POLAND.** (By Staff Correspondent M. Yarovoi. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Warsaw— ... The further the Polish people go in building the foundations of socialism, the more crafty and fierce becomes the American sabotage activity against this peace-loving country. This includes the dropping of a dangerous agricultural pest—the Colorado beetle—on Polish territory, espionage, wrecking, subsidizing of bandits, and propaganda against the new Polish political system and against Poland's territorial integrity. ...

Gen. Anders, a traitor to the Polish people, was recently summoned to America where he conferred with Truman's personal representative Oscar Ewing, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Hoover and former U.S. Ambassador to Poland Lane. ...

The Saturday Evening Post shed a little light on Anders' talks with the American imperialists. "The political emigrés are a very important source of manpower reserves hitherto untapped," it stated. Among them are thousands of Poles, former soldiers, and also young men of draft age. Gen. Anders believes that he can include 100,000 Poles in the ranks of the Atlantic armed forces. They could form seven divisions."

Anders is forming bands of cut-throats for American dollars. Together with the American military, he wants to use these bands against people's Poland. ...

But all the efforts of the American spy ring in Poland are doomed to failure. Present-day Poland is not prewar Poland. The Polish people are increasing their vigilance against enemies of their country—the agents of the American imperialists.

#### Yugoslavia

**INCESSPOOL OF TITO FASCISTS.** (By Valentin Katayev. Literaturnaya gazeta, Dec. 18, p. 4. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Not long ago U.S. Senator McCarran publicly stated that "aid to the bandit and murderer Tito is primarily useful to the U.S.A. because it saves the lives of many Americans."

Senator McCarran is not altogether right here. The American "aid" given to Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee led to a war of much bloodshed, during which a large number of Americans have already perished. This is what U.S. encouragement of international bandits and murderers leads to.

But, on the other hand, we cannot but agree with the description of Tito which Senator McCarran so neatly formulated: bandit and murderer. That is true. A fact is a fact. But it is not a new one. The American senator merely aligned himself with all progressive mankind's opinion of Tito.

The American Senator's statement has put the Yugoslav fascist clique in a very difficult position. They say that even the old butcher Rankovic winced painfully and proposed that a protest be made to the Washington government and that it be begged to avoid publishing such "character sketches." However,

Tito insisted on doing nothing—worse might follow. His advice was that his masters—the American ruling circles—not be exasperated during the negotiations for granting "economic aid." In a word, he wiped the spit from his eye and said nothing. This also characterizes sufficiently clearly the moral make-up of this bandit and murderer. But this is not new either. ...

In May, 1951, this bandit and murderer concluded a secret agreement with the American government by which the U.S.A. received the right to build military installations, strategic roads and airfields on Yugoslav territory. It is significant that the secret agreement was concluded at about the same time as the so-called "Allied Southern Command" was created, headed by Admiral Carney, who selected one of the ports of neighboring Italy as his staff headquarters. ...

The Titoites have more than 1,000,000 men under arms. The Yugoslav army is being re-equipped with American weapons. ...

Gen. Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, visited Yugoslavia two months ago. Collins not only observed military maneuvers, but even took over the command of these maneuvers—an unprecedented occurrence which convincingly confirms the fact that Yugoslavia has ceased to be an independent state and has become an American colony.

In fact, at present Yugoslavia is selling the United States all its strategic raw materials at the lowest prices and is receiving American arms in return. ...

But the Yugoslav people are literally sinking under the burden of the unbearable taxes, monstrous military expenditures and the constantly rising cost of living.

The liquidation of the foreign trade monopoly, recently undertaken by the Belgrade rulers, has opened the way to a blatant looting of Yugoslav resources by foreign capitalists. Forced labor is being more and more extensively employed in the large enterprises which are yielding enormous profits to foreign monopolists and the Titoite bourgeoisie.

The Yugoslav press, radio and art have become an instrument of the mad war propaganda. At the moment this propaganda is being directed by George Allen, U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia, a Wall Street stooge, the same gentleman who at one time was head of the "Voice of America" and did a great deal for the American colonizing policy in Kuomintang China, Greece, Egypt and Iran. It is not surprising that he is now in the American colony of Yugoslavia, that he is introducing American institutions there and inoculating the country with the "American way of life."

On the orders of this American Gauleiter, who is acting like a veritable master of Yugoslavia, the Tito fascist band is spending vast sums on the maintenance of their propaganda machine. In Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Skoplje and Podgorica powerful radio stations are being equipped which are intended for the dissemination of lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, i. e., for the fanning of the flames of war and the suppression of peace.

In order to play the role better which their Anglo-American imperialist masters have assigned them, the Titoites have created special espionage and sabotage services. The foul traitors of the Yugoslav people and of the international workers' movement, murderers of the lowest sort, former agents of the police under the monarchy, of Hitler's Gestapo and of the British and American intelligence services have been gathered together under Rankovic's command.

One of the tasks of this international of sleuths is to organize provocations and sabotage on the borders of the people's democracies. The border provocations continue; there is no need to speak in detail of this—it is common knowledge!

All these facts, which could be multiplied ad infinitum, make up the picture of the Titoite Yugoslavia of today. Yugoslavia is an American colony, a springboard of the enraged American military, a powder keg, on which an American warmonger is sitting lighting a "Camel."

The subordination of Titoite Yugoslavia to the American military dictate is characterized by the conclusion drawn in the U.N. by U.S. representative Austin. He said, "The U.N. army will promptly enter Yugoslavia as soon as this seems necessary."

Nothing need be added to this. Everything is clear. That is why peace-loving mankind, watching the session of the U.N. General Assembly, will not allow itself to be deceived by any smoke screens such as the Titoite complaints which reek so strongly of war.



## NEAR EAST

Saudi Arabia

**U.S. MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN SAUDI ARABIA.** (Trud, Dec. 19, p. 3. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—An AP correspondent reports from Dhahran (Saudi Arabia) that a representative of the Arabian American Oil Co., an American company, has stated that the company is building a pipe line 40 miles long, by which oil products which have been refined at Ras-Tanura will be delivered to the big U.S. air force base—the Dhahran Airport.

## CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

**YANKEES IN AUSTRIA.** (By Staff Correspondent V. Mikhailov. Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 3. 1100 words. Summary:) Vienna—It is doubtful whether you will find a single city or village in Western Austria which has not learned the true character of American "democracy" by bitter experience.

The Americans on the banks of the Danube employ the methods of Chicago gangsters. Their work in "democratizing" Austria is not confined to bandit raids, to the looting of solitary passers-by and attacks on cars, shops and restaurants. Their main business is speculation. On the funds obtained from the sale of American goods smuggled into Austria the businessmen in uniform buy up gold, silver, precious stones, canvasses by well-known artists and other valuables.

Greed is cultivated in every possible way in the American occupation army. The great bulk of the American servicemen are seized by the urge to "make money." The "incipient" businessman in Austria has a special textbook called "Currency Reference Book for Americans in Europe," which contains a special section entitled "Advantages of the Black Market." ...

Western Austria is a fertile field of activity for the American gangsters. The Vienna rulers, in their aspiration to prove their devotion to their overseas master, are prepared to surrender the last artistic relics of their people to the American art "lovers." Three hundred works of art, representing a considerable part of the art treasury of Austria, have already been in the United States for several years with the consent of the Austrian government. Among them are famous pictures by Rembrandt, Rubens and Dürer. These treasures of the Austrian people are kept in the United States as security for Marshall Plan "aid."

While plundering the national treasures of the Austrian people, the American "culture bearers" are flooding the country with the low-grade products of present-day American literature and motion pictures which preach violence, sadism and murder.

The American imperialists are preparing a military springboard in Western Austria; they are using their troops to support the antipopular Vienna government and clearing the way for the forces of reaction and war with bayonets. This is why the slogan "Americans, Go Home!" is becoming the nationwide slogan of the Austrian people.

Germany

**BRITISH SOLDIERS OPPOSE POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND WAR PREPARATIONS.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 19, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—There have recently been new instances of British soldiers' coming over to the German Democratic Republic. Two soldiers from the Liverpool Regiment, part of the British occupation forces in Germany, recently declared that they would not serve in the British Army. They are James Hartley, a veteran of the second world war, and Joseph Blakely, who was called up in 1948. They crossed over into the territory of the German Democratic Republic and applied for asylum and work.

As has already been reported in the press, this year soldiers from various regiments of the British occupation forces in Germany have asked the German Democratic Republic government for asylum. When explaining their reasons for not wanting

to serve in the British Army, these soldiers sharply condemned the policy of preparing a new war which Britain is following as a member of the aggressive Atlantic bloc.

**THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS FLEE TO EASTERN BERLIN.** (Pravda, Dec. 23, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—DPA reports from Berlin that three American soldiers from the West Berlin garrison of the American forces have escaped to Eastern Berlin.

## WESTERN EUROPE

Belgium

**SELFLESSNESS OF SOVIET SAILORS.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 19, p. 4. Izvestia headline: SOVIET SAILORS' NOBLE AND SELFLESS ACT. Complete text:) The Hague (Tass)—Two Soviet ships have arrived in Rotterdam—the Imandra and the Sivash—with a cargo of timber. During the voyage to the Netherlands the Soviet seamen on the Imandra saved the crew of the Jean Marie, a Belgian steamer which went down in the Baltic. In connection with this incident the Belgian Consul in Amsterdam visited the Imandra and expressed gratitude on behalf of his government to the Soviet seamen for their noble and courageous act in saving the crew of the Belgian ship.

Leningrad (Tass)—Cables have been received from the Imandra giving details of the Soviet seamen's saving the crew of the Belgian steamer, Jean Marie. While in the Baltic the Jean Marie sent out a distress signal. The Imandra was sailing in the vicinity at the time. In spite of a wind force of six (25-31 miles per hour) the Imandra approached the Belgian ship, which was already listing 22 degrees to starboard. The wind force increased to seven to eight (32-46 miles per hour). The Jean Marie started to sink.

Under difficult conditions the Soviet seamen lowered a boat, went alongside the sinking vessel and saved its entire crew consisting of 20 men. Arriving in Holtenau (Kiel Bay), the Imandra handed over the seamen they had saved to the Belgian Consul, who came on board.

The Belgian seamen left a letter on the Soviet ship expressing their heartfelt thanks to the crew of the Imandra for saving them.

Denmark

**INCREASED MILITARIZATION OF DENMARK.** (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 3. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... American demands on Denmark for the most part amount to a further increase in the already sizable military expenditures. From the day Denmark entered the Atlantic bloc the curve of military appropriations has risen very sharply. While Denmark's military expenditures amounted to 316,000,000 kroner in the 1948-1949 fiscal year, they increased to 700,000,000 kroner in 1950-1951, i. e., they more than doubled. The Danes intend to spend 3,000,000,000 kroner—a vast sum for Denmark—for military purposes in the next three years. But even this does not satisfy the heads of the Atlantic Pact. Washington is insisting that the Danish government increase military appropriations by 40%. The very significant statement by the Danish newspaper Fyns Vesterblad is typical in this respect; it stated that "no one knows whether this is the last demand from outside." ...

Large airfields, landing strips and other military installations designed for use by American bombers are being built on Danish territory. ...

Eisenhower's staff is paying more and more attention to the island of Bornholm...as a base for the aggressive Atlantic alliance air forces and also as a troop base. ...

American warships appear more and more frequently in Danish ports. American and British generals visit Denmark more and more frequently. ...

Denmark is being required to put one completely equipped Danish division at Gen. Eisenhower's disposal in the very near future and, in this connection, to increase the land army by not less than 50% and to increase the period of military service. The Danish government has also been ordered to increase the size of the air force and navy, to expand military production, the building of new barracks, airfields, harbors and other military installations. ...



The American demands have been accepted without a murmur by the Danish government. ... However, the recent discussion in the foreign policy commission of the Rigsdag on the government's proposal for increased militarization of the country gave rise to sharp differences of opinion. These differences are a reflection of the great uneasiness which is growing in the country as a result of the Danish ruling circles' adventurous policy. ...

Danish Foreign Minister Kraft made an interesting admission in connection with the American demands at the Rome session of the North Atlantic Council. The popular masses of Western Europe, he said, believe that "the West European governments have forsworn their independence and are obliged to act on American orders." The most recent measures of the Danish government again show that the Danish ruling circles are drawing the country deeper and deeper into the U.S. aggressive plans directed against the U.S.S.R. and the peace-loving countries. There is no doubt but that this policy will seriously damage Denmark's relations with all the peace-loving states and is in contradiction to the fundamental national interests of Denmark itself.

#### Great Britain

**U.S.A. DEMANDS NEW BASES IN BRITAIN.** (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 3. Complete text:) London—British public opinion is seriously alarmed by the threat of the American occupation of Britain being further extended, since the U.S. military authorities have announced their intention of doubling the number of American air bases in the country and of considerably increasing the number of troops there. According to press reports, there are 19 American air bases in Britain at present and four more are being built. When the newspapers speak of the number of American troops there, they modestly name the figure of 30,000, although it is obvious that this figure has long been out of date.

The story of the appearance of American troops in Britain is a simple and at the same time a highly instructive one. In the summer of 1948 a formation of American bombers came to Britain for 30 days' "training." Three and a half years have passed since then, but the "training" is still going on, and its duration, The New York Times states, "has become indefinite." Not merely an air formation, but an entire American army is now stationed on the British Isles.

The U.S.A. has quartered its troops in Britain without any obligations at all to the British government, and the American troops do not even come under the jurisdiction of British law. The best airfields, auxiliary buildings and equipment were handed over for the use of the U.S. military authorities free of charge. In addition, the British authorities are paying for at least half of the cost of all the work on the reconstruction and construction of new military installations for the American troops out of the tax payers' pockets. These troops are under the sole control of the American authorities and can be used at any time by the American military command wherever and however they want, without any prior "consultation" with the British government.

The New York Times points out, not without triumph, that "there has never before been an instance when the troops of one first-class power were stationed on the territory of another first-class power in peacetime." Thus, the American newspaper emphasizes the fact that U.S. troops brazenly occupied British territory.

During the recent debates in the House of Commons on the rearmament program British Prime Minister Churchill stated that: "The most important step taken by the Labor government was the creation of a vast and still expanding American air base in eastern Britain in July, 1948, from which to use atomic weapons against Soviet Russia."

By making such a frank admission, the British Prime Minister showed that the Conservatives supported the Laborites' measures to set up American bases on British territory.

Thus, the present British government, on the one hand, acknowledges the danger of having American bases in Britain; as Churchill said, they place Britain "in the front line if a third world war begins." On the other hand, the British government is doing nothing to raise the question of doing away with these

bases because, since it is closely linked with the U.S.A. by the bonds of the aggressive Atlantic Pact, it considers them "essential."

Nevertheless the Parliamentary debates aroused dissatisfaction among the American ruling circles. The New York Herald Tribune states that the motive for Parliament's suddenly raising the question of the American bases is extremely "suspect." This newspaper considers the reason for Churchill's statement to be that "he wanted to draw attention again to the debt which the Americans owe Britain and thus strengthen his bargaining position for the forthcoming negotiations with President Truman in Washington."

The United States promptly replied to Churchill's speech: the day after the British Prime Minister's speech the demand for doubling the American bases was announced. In other words, the United States intends to raise the number of its military bases in Britain to a minimum of 30, with a corresponding increase in the number of American troops.

Thus the danger of an extension of the American occupation of Britain is becoming more acute. The Conservative newspapers are obviously emphasizing this. The Observer expresses concern over the Americans' inevitable interference in the affairs of the British government, "if we become one state" with the U.S.A. Evidently, the Observer is forgetting the old proverb "Don't cry over spilt milk."

However, the British people have not the slightest desire to become "one state" with the U.S.A., and they do not want Britain to be turned into an American aircraft carrier. British patriots are demanding the liquidation of all American bases in the British Isles and the withdrawal of all American troops from British territory.

#### Italy

**A DANGEROUS PATH.** (By Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina. Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 3. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Rome—For several months American ruling circles have been inciting revanchist elements in Italy and prodding the de Gasperi government into open and shameless violation of the peace treaty. ...

Article 61 of the peace treaty places the Italian government under obligation to limit Italian armed forces, which must correspond "only to tasks of an internal nature and local defense of the Italian borders." But here too the de Gasperi government is violating the peace treaty. In September a group of Italian aircraft took part in maneuvers which the American command held in Western Germany. The question arises: what Italian border were de Gasperi's aircraft "defending" in Western Germany?

The transfer of four Italian divisions and one brigade to the American Gauleiter in Europe, Eisenhower, commander of the so-called "Atlantic armed forces," is also an open violation of Article 61 of the peace treaty. The dispatch of an Italian hospital to Korea is a further flagrant violation of the treaty. ...

The de Gasperi government is neglecting the interests of the country in its effort to serve the American military. Chaos and an economic crisis are on the rise in Italy; a terrible flood has brought misfortunes to the people; but de Gasperi and his ministers are actuated by one idea—a mad arms race. ...

The Washington bosses are preparing new political adventures and provocations. Messaggero reveals Washington's plans with complete candor, stating that "the conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty without the participation and even against the will of the Soviet delegation is the precedent which will be relied on in revising the Italian peace treaty."

It is apparent from this statement in Messaggero that some people in Italian ruling circles are counting very much on a repetition of the San Francisco deal. But they must understand that such a path can only complicate the issue of revising the peace treaty.

The interests of peace and the Italian people demand abolishment of the adventurist policy of preparing a new war, demand Italy's honest fulfillment of its international obligations.



## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

## United States

**IMPOVERISHMENT OF WORKING MASSES IN THE UNITED STATES.** (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—The U.S. Department of Commerce bulletin Current Population Reports has published the results of last year's personal income census. Although bourgeois statistics always falsify figures of this kind, resorting to all manner of means to embellish the capitalist system as much as possible, the figures given in the census cannot conceal or refute what is irrefutably confirmed every day by actual events, namely, the very difficult conditions under which the majority of Americans live and their systematic impoverishment. ...

These figures show that the annual income of an American family and of unmarried Americans amounts on an average to \$2599 for the country. With the cost of living what it was at the time of the census, such an income could not supply even the minimum needs for existence of the American working people. ...

But the income of an American family on the average for the country in no way reflects the real picture of the poverty of the overwhelming majority of the country's population, still less the flagrant social inequality between the fabulous incomes of a handful of rich men and the wretched crumbs which the main mass of the American working people receives. ...

The figures in the income census, which deliberately improve

upon the hard reality, show that the American system is incapable of securing human conditions of life even in the most developed capitalist country. They also show the enormous gap between the beggarly means of existence of the great bulk of the American population and the enormous incomes received by a small hierarchy. ...

**AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN ON WESTERN EUROPE'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE TOWARD U.S. AGGRESSIVE POLICY.** (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 4. 350 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—Certain American political figures are openly acknowledging the failure of American attempts to deceive the peoples of Western Europe about the true aims of U.S. policy and are expressing alarm over the peoples' growing hostility toward this policy and its inspirers.

The Chicago Tribune reports that Busbey, a Republican Congressman from Illinois, stated in a report on a three-month trip through West European countries: "We are becoming the most despised and hated nation in the world." "The bragging of people from Eisenhower's North Atlantic Treaty Organization does not correspond to what I was told." Busbey asserted that "they despise our foreign policy" in the Marshallized countries of Western Europe.

From his observations on the West European countries, Busbey could not avoid the conclusion that the propaganda of the much-praised "American democracy" and the imposition of the notorious American way of life on all peoples have been unsuccessful. ...

**FILM** (Continued From Page 5)

perated and infuriated the nationalists more than anything else. But it is just this that makes Shevchenko particularly dear to the Ukrainian people, who rightly see in their friendship with the Russian and other fraternal peoples the guarantee of their happiness and prosperity. ...

One would have wished to see a higher artistic level in the final scenes of the film, which show the meetings of the poet with Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov in the capital, his encounters with the revolutionary youth of St. Petersburg grouped around the Sovremennik magazine. Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov do not emerge in their clear individuality. Yet these ideologically important questions should have been among the most significant in the film. His friendship with the two men was an inspiration to Shevchenko: among the Russian people he found deeply sincere comrades in arms and fellow thinkers. ...

The life of Taras Grigoriyevich Shevchenko was so rich, so many-sided, so full of dramatic events that it would be difficult to include it in the framework of one film. Certain articles have reproached the makers of the film for having omitted Shevchenko's childhood, his meetings with the artist Soshenko in St. Petersburg, the buying of the poet's freedom, etc. Undoubtedly all these are significant landmarks in Shevchenko's life. But the function of art is not to accumulate facts but to select skillfully what is most typical, essential and important. And the makers of the film have done just this.

The main object has been achieved: the film has created a truthful, realistic picture of a great son of the Ukrainian people—a man who, as Gorky put it, was a truly democratic—that is to say, a people's—poet. The film is an inspired poem on the lasting and indestructible friendship between two fraternal peoples.

**FEATURE**



## Communist Party

FIFTH CONGRESS OF KAZAKH COMMUNIST PARTY. (By Special Correspondent. Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 2. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan has ended. The Party organization of the republic came to the congress closely united around the Party Central Committee and the great Stalin, leader of the Soviet people.

Thanks to the Soviet system and consistent adherence to Leninist-Stalinist national policy Kazakhstan, formerly a backward, unenlightened area, has been transformed into a flourishing socialist republic of industry and collective farming. The culture of the Kazakh people, national in form and socialist in content, has blossomed forth.

In the two years and nine months which have elapsed between the fourth and fifth congresses, said Comrade Shayakhmetov, Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the working people of the republic, together with the entire Soviet people, have achieved considerable successes in further developing the economy and culture of the Kazakh Republic.

The republic's industry fulfilled the postwar Stalin five-year plan ahead of schedule. By introducing new equipment, improving production methods and increasing labor productivity, the working people of Kazakhstan are continually increasing the volume of production, improving its quality and reducing unit costs.

The report period, said the speaker, is marked by the further development of socialist agriculture. The number of communal livestock increased by several million head and livestock productivity increased, while new strains of cattle, sheep and horses were developed.

Successes in peacetime construction have guaranteed further improvement in the material status and welfare of the working people.

Science and culture have developed apace with the rise in the national economy. Many scientific research institutions are successfully solving important problems of the development of the republic's national economy as well as problems of cultural work. The republic has 27 higher educational institutions and dozens of technicums of various kinds, in which more than 60,000 young people are enrolled.

In recent years Kazakhstan's writers and composers have written a number of worth-while works, the work of the theaters has improved noticeably and the motion picture network has expanded.

During the past year alone 2,500,000 copies of Marxist-Leninist classics were published in the Kazakh language. The "Works" of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin are being published.

The achievements of the working people of Kazakhstan are the direct result of the great organizational and political work done by the republic's Party organization.

Recently more attention has been paid to ideological work. Problems relating to this are now more frequently and more thoroughly discussed at meetings of the bureaus of the Central Committee and of province, city and district Party committees, of primary Party units, the Party *aktiv* and the intelligentsia. Measures have been taken to eliminate the serious errors and distortions which appeared in our textbooks in the interpretation of Kazakh history and in art and literature. The Party committees have begun to pay more attention to organizing the training of Communists and the political education of the intelligentsia and the entire working people.

The Bolsheviks of Kazakhstan, Comrade Shayakhmetov concluded, owe all their successes to the wise guidance and constant aid of the Party Central Committee and to Comrade Stalin personally.

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The criticism and self-criticism extensively developed at the congress helped to bring to light serious defects in the work of the Kazakh Party Central Committee and of its bureau, secretaries, departments and local Party agencies in guiding the work of the republic's Soviet and economic agencies.

At many enterprises the economic officials and Party organizations failed to ensure fulfillment of production plans. At a number of them existing potentialities are being poorly

used and new production capacity is being added slowly. The struggle to raise labor productivity and reduce unit production cost is still not being waged in a sufficiently resolute manner. The latest achievements of science and technology—especially in the mechanization and automatization of production and the organization of belt-line production—are being introduced slowly. The experience of production innovators is not adequately studied and disseminated.

There was much discussion at the congress of the work of the Karaganda Coal Basin. Comrade Serikov, manager of the Lenin Coal Trust, Comrade Ababkov, Secretary of the Karaganda Province Party Committee, and others told how the basin was giving the country much more coal than in the prewar period.

But the republic's coal basin could work considerably better. The greatest shortcoming in its work is that up to now not one of its trusts has achieved the prewar level of labor productivity. In a number of mines and construction projects new machinery is being used in an unsatisfactory manner and progressive labor methods are being poorly introduced.

The congress noted serious defects in the work of enterprises producing ferrous and nonferrous metals, of the Emba Oil Basin, of the chemical, machine-building, fishing, food, light and local industries, and of rail and water transport.

The republic is slow in solving the main problem posed by the Party in the field of agriculture. In many districts wheat harvests are not large enough, and the productivity of communal livestock is increasing too slowly.

Comrade Taibekov, Chairman of the Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers, spoke about immediate tasks in establishing a dependable feed base for communal animal husbandry.

The number of head of livestock on the collective and state farms of Kazakhstan, this major livestock area of the country, must increase considerably in coming years. However, the increase in the number of head of livestock and in livestock productivity is being retarded by failure to fulfill the feed procurement plan.

Delegates to the congress severely criticized the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of State Farms for lack of concern for improving farming methods. The Party and Soviet agencies of the republic, particularly of South Kazakhstan Province, pay little attention to the development of cotton growing and are not carrying out state assignments in production and deliveries of cotton.

The congress devoted much attention to problems of further improving Party organizational and political work.

"The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the province Party committee," said Comrade Makhmutov, Secretary of the Ulan District Committee, East Kazakhstan Province, "overload us district committee officials, with all sorts of management matters, driving us to petty, direct management of Soviet and economic agencies. The leading Party agencies of the republic and province devote little time to teaching Party cadres the art of Bolshevik leadership and the correct combining of Party political and economic work."

The speakers pointed out that the guidance exercised over Party organizations by the Kazakh Party Central Committee was too often confined to passing numerous resolutions and sending out telegrams. Even the Alma-Ata Province Party Committee, which works under the very nose of the Central Committee, often receives several resolutions and telegrams from it in the course of a single day.

The Central Committee bureau does not always make a careful study of the questions it discusses," said Comrade Zhanbayev, Secretary of the Kustanai Province Party Committee, in his speech. "For example, the bureau discussed the important question of increasing the cash income of the collective farms in our province and a number of other provinces in a formal manner, without making an on-the-spot study of the actual situation in advance. The Central Committee has done poor work in organizing checkups on the execution of its own resolutions."

The congress revealed defects in the work of the Central Committee in selecting and placing personnel. It was pointed out that some officials are still selected not for their political and professional qualifications but because of personal ties. Comrade Moiseyev, secretary of the bureau of the Kazakh Party Central Committee, was particularly zealous in pointing



out serious defects in personnel selection. In this responsible task, he said, Comrades Shayakhmetov and Kruglov, Secretaries of the Central Committee, had not always listened attentively to suggestions coming from the districts or reacted in time to such suggestions.

A year ago gross errors were revealed in ideological work in the republic. Bourgeois nationalists, who had long ruled the roost in historiography, literature and art, were unmasked. Recently the Kazakh Party Central Committee put through a series of measures designed to increase Party control over ideological work and to correct mistakes already made. But, as delegates pointed out in their speeches, by no means all that should be done has been done.

Comrade Khramkov, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Kazakh Party Central Committee, admitted that his department had made many errors in its work, failing to delve properly into the work of ideological institutions, the departments of social and economic sciences in higher educational institutions, the Union of Writers, the Union of Composers and the Kazakh Republic Academy of Sciences, until recently directed by Satpayev, a patron of the nationalists. When the Party press revealed these errors, certain members of the Central Committee's bureau failed to take a firm and consistent position in the struggle to eliminate them. Of these the speaker mentioned in particular Comrade Kruglov, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrade Kanapin, member of its bureau.

The bureau of the Kazakh Party Central Committee, said Comrade Pazikov, Secretary of the East Kazakhstan Province Party Committee, has failed to take the necessary steps to develop criticism and self-criticism among workers on the ideological front. Omarov, former secretary of the Central Committee, obstructed the unmasking of the bourgeois nationalists. Comrade Shayakhmetov, occupied mainly with administrative matters, was indifferent to questions of ideology.

Altogether 50 people spoke in the discussions.

The congress passed judgment on the work of the Kazakh Party Central Committee, recognizing the political line it followed as correct and its practical work as satisfactory. New elections were held for membership in the Central Committee and the Inspection Committee.

The congress enthusiastically adopted greetings to the leader of the Bolshevik party and the Soviet people, Comrade J. V. Stalin.

The congress closed with the singing of the "Internationale."

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A plenary session of the Kazakh Party Central Committee elected at the fifth congress has been held. The session elected Zh. Shayakhmetov First Secretary of the Kazakh Party Central Committee, I. I. Afonov Second Secretary and G. Sh. Karzhaubayev, S. Ya. Yakovlev and M. A. Suzhikov Secretaries.

**Party Life: PARTY WORK IN SCHOOLS.\*** (By A. Vanyashova, Staff Correspondent for Yaroslavl Province. Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) A meeting of the Party organization at the Levashevo Secondary School discussed the results of the past quarter. School principal Comrade Gulyugin, a Communist, reported on fulfillment of school plans and the number promoted in each class, expressed dissatisfaction with the work of individual teachers and then said a few words about educational work with children. In short, the principal reported conscientiously what he usually reported to the Teachers' Council but did not say a word about the work of the Communist teachers and whether they set an example for the others. Other questions involving the work of the Party organization were also untouched. Nor did the Communists fill in this gap.

Why was the Party meeting so lifeless? Did the school's Communists not have anything to talk about? After all, they should have outlined concrete measures for improving the political training of the teachers and thought about means of helping young teachers improve their work, about intensifying Young Communist and Young Pioneer work among the students.

It seems the communists of the Levashevo School have only a dim notion of the duties of a school Party organization, and

\* [See the related editorial "Arm Students with Advanced Science" under Education.]

so it is no accident that Party meetings there are little different from meetings of the Teachers' Council.

A school's Communists are a guiding force among the teachers. The Party organization must keep sight of all aspects of school life, showing concern for the high ideological and scientific level of instruction, for correct upbringing of children. But the Party organization must influence the life of the school by its own methods, not duplicating the administration but rather supplementing its efforts through political work.

The chief means whereby the Party organization can affect educational work is the ideological training of the teaching personnel. The school's Party organization makes poor use of this means, however. The result is that there are sometimes serious shortcomings in the work of some teachers. The reason Comrade Yashinina, the geography teacher, gave a vague description of the social and political organization of Germany in her class was that she had not kept up with reading matter on the subject.

The teachers complain that lectures on the international situation are given only once or twice a year, at the August and January teachers' conferences. Could the school's Communists not organize such lectures among the teachers?

Failure to understand the unique features of Party work in the schools leads to cases in which the Communists show little interest in the upbringing and instruction of children. The Party organization of the Diyevo-Gorodishche School regularly discusses feed and harvest problems and fulfillment of the financial plan but gives only casual attention to questions of work among the teachers. School Party organizations do not have the right to control the work of the administration, and yet many Party meetings hear reports by the principals and write directives to them.

Nekrasovskoye District has seven school Party units, but officials of the district Party committee do not visit the schools and in guiding the Party units do not take singularities of school life into account. The district committee dissolved the Party organization of the Rybnitskaya School in March and enrolled the six Communists there in the Party unit of the Red Collectivist Collective Farm.

The school department of the Yaroslavl Province Party Committee, directed by Comrade Yakovlev, usually remembers the schools only when they have to be supplied with firewood, etc.

Strengthening of the primary Party units in the schools and comprehensive improvement in the work of the teachers' collectives must become the object of constant attention by the Party agencies. Meanwhile, there are instances in which district committees, as well as the Yaroslavl Province Party Committee itself, fail to pay sufficient attention to the work of the school Party units. The Party officials usually show an interest in the schools only in connection with business matters. Educational work, the ideological and political development of the teachers and improvement in their teaching skill concern them little.

(Editorial)—THE PARTY COMMITTEE INSTRUCTOR.

(Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Extensive economic and cultural work is in progress and much is being done in the communist training of the masses in our country. This is why the work of local Party organizations continually increases and why more and more importance accrues to tasks of further improving their Party organizational and political work.

The instruction and training of cadres occupies an important place in the administrative work of the Party agencies. This work is an integral part of the work of the province, district and city committees. The Party agencies, and in particular their directors, must systematically train personnel, rendering them concrete assistance in doing their jobs.

Instructors comprise the largest corps of Party personnel. The instructors help the Party agencies keep in close contact with the lower-echelon organizations. It is their duty to check upon and organize the execution of Party resolutions, to help put local Party organizational and political work on a smooth operating basis and to disseminate worth-while experience and see that shortcomings are revealed.

There are many Party committee instructors who are suc-



successfully coping with their assignments and who enjoy deserved authority. However, many district, city and province Party committees pay insufficient attention to the work of instruction and frequently underestimate the role of instructors.

Many instructors of the Dagestan Province Party Committee, for example, have been reduced to permanent delegated agents for various economic drives, for investigating complaints and gathering all sorts of information. They hardly have time to perform their basic task of studying carefully the work of the Party organizations to which they are attached, to check on the execution of resolutions and to help the primary units and the district committees. It is not a normal situation that the province committee is sometimes many instructors short and that there is a constant turnover among them. The result of such incorrect organization is that the Dagestan Province Party Committee has poor ties with many organizations and is late in hearing about shortcomings in the work of certain districts and primary units.

Correct selection of personnel and checkups on fulfillment are of primary importance in improving the work of Party organizations. Direct contacts constitute the basis of the work of every Party official and every instructor. The Party committee instructor must spend much of his time on field trips in order to know well the life of the districts, cities and villages. This is how many instructors work, helping the primary Party units to improve their work and organizing socialist competition for the fulfillment of production plans.

However, there are still indications of incorrect organization of the work of instructors. Instructors of the Ashkhabad City Party Committee waste much time in compiling various reports and charts, keeping in touch with the primary units largely by telephone and consequently having only a superficial notion of the true state of affairs. The primary unit secretaries do not receive sufficient help from them. This serious shortcoming has been mentioned several times at plenary sessions and Party conferences, and the wish has been expressed that the bureau of the city committee discuss the work of the instructors and help them eliminate bureaucratic methods and improve their contacts with the primary units. However, the city committee bureau has not heeded the criticism and does not show due concern for improving the instructors' qualifications.

One of the major shortcomings in the work of some Party committees is the fact that when their instructors make field trips they limit themselves to a fleeting acquaintance with the work of Party organizations, to giving general advice and recording shortcomings. Such a practice has nothing in common with Bolshevik methods of leadership.

It is well known that the inability to combine political and economic work correctly is still the most important shortcoming in the work of some local Party agencies and primary units. The representative of the Party committee must help in eliminating this shortcoming. Organization of the work of the instructors in the departments of Party committees deserves special attention in this connection. Frequently the officials of these departments limit their activity to strictly economic questions, paying little attention to the functioning of the Party organizations in the enterprises and institutions or on the collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations.

The quality of instructors' work depends on their qualifications. The Party agencies and their officials must select as instructors persons with political training, experienced Communists who enjoy authority in the organization; they must show constant concern for expanding their political horizon and improving their qualifications. This is all the more important in view of the fact that many new, young officials have been advanced to the Party committees since the war.

By expanding and strengthening ties with the localities and improving the instruction and training of cadres the local Party agencies will raise still higher the level of Party leadership in all aspects of work, achieving new successes in building communism.

**PLENARY SESSION OF ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.** (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) Tallin—The fourth plenary session of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has taken place. The

session heard and discussed the report of Comrade Kosov, Secretary of the Estonian Party Central Committee, on the work of republic Party organizations in swelling the Party ranks and training Communists.

The session also heard and discussed the report of Comrade Sokolov, Vice-Chairman of the Estonian Republic Council of Ministers, on improving the work of Machine and Tractor Stations in the republic.

The session adopted resolutions on the questions under discussion.

## State and Law

### RESULTS OF PEOPLE'S COURT ELECTIONS IN MOSCOW.

(Izvestia, Dec. 19, p. 1. Complete text:) The elections to the Moscow people's courts took place amidst great political activity on the part of the working people: 99.99% of the electorate voted—99.57% for candidates for the post of people's judge and 99.98% for assessors [lay judges]. All candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc were elected.

Of the candidates elected 45.2% are women, 52.8% are members of the Communist Party or candidates for membership and 47.2% are non-Party.

### PREPARATIONS FOR PEOPLE'S COURT ELECTIONS.

(Izvestia, Dec. 19, p. 1. Complete text:) On Sunday, Dec. 23, elections to the people's courts will be held in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Moldavian, Turkmenian, Estonian and Karelo-Finnish Republics. Preparations for the elections are now being completed.

All candidates for the posts of people's judge and assessor have been registered by the executive committees of district and city Soviets, and final checking of the electoral rolls is being carried out. At the polling places preparation of the polls is being completed.

A great deal of mass political work is being done in agitation centers, enterprises, institutions and private homes.

## Trade Unions

**TRADE UNION MEETINGS ON RESULTS OF SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION OF CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS.** (Pravda, Dec. 23, p. 2. Complete text:) The Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions ordered the trade union central committees and councils to hold meetings of the trade union *aktiv* in the cities and districts and of workers and employees at enterprises and institutions before Feb. 1, 1952.

It was recommended that the resolutions of the seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the decree of the presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the conclusion of collective contracts for 1952 be discussed at the meetings and that concrete measures be outlined for their fulfillment.

## National Economy

**FORERUNNER OF SOVIET HYDROELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION.**—25th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin Volkhov Hydroelectric Station. (By Staff Correspondent P. Zenin. Pravda, Dec. 19, p. 1. 950 words. Summary:) Volkhov—Dec. 19 marks the 25th anniversary of the completion of the V. I. Lenin Volkhov Hydroelectric Station. Begun under V. I. Lenin's orders in 1918, during the Civil War and the period of economic ruin, this project was proof of the inexhaustible creative energies of our people and of the Bolshevik party's profound faith in the triumph of the Soviet state on the economic front.

The State Commission for Electrification of Russia [GOELRO] plan envisaged the construction of 30 major regional power plants in ten to 15 years. The Volkhov Hydroelectric Station was the first major project under this plan and involved work unprecedented for that time. The builders removed 750,000 cubic meters of earth and poured 250,000 cubic meters of concrete.

During the 25 years of its existence the station has served



Soviet industry and our national economy faithfully and dependably. Enemy shells exploded near the station during the great patriotic war, but its lights did not go out. A submarine cable was laid along the bottom of Lake Ladoga to supply blockaded Leningrad with Volkhov power.

Much has been done since the war to automatize production processes and improve technical equipment. The station personnel fulfilled the postwar five-year plan for power output in four years and brought about considerable reductions in the unit cost of the power produced.

Hundreds of builders of the Volkhov Hydroelectric Station are applying their experience to the construction of numerous hydrotechnical installations in the Soviet Union, while many are working at the Volkhov Station itself.

Completion of the Volkhov Hydroelectric Station was followed by construction of the Nizhny Svir, Shcherbakov and other projects as well as the construction of many fuel-operated power plants. Now, on Comrade Stalin's initiative, the Soviet people are enthusiastically building the Kuibyshev, Stalingrad and Kakhovka Hydroelectric Stations. Such is the glorious path traversed by our country in a brief span of history.

#### SUCCESS OF KUIBYSHEV HYDROELECTRIC CENTER BUILDERS. (Pravda, Dec. 22, p. 1. Complete text:)

Kuibyshev—The builders of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Center today fulfilled ahead of schedule the annual plan for construction and assembly work. A large volume of work has been done this year. Construction of the major hydroelectric installations is proceeding on an ever wider scale. In 1951 1,100,000 cubic meters of earth were removed from the foundation ditch where the power station will be built.

Work on the installation of auxiliary enterprises is going well. The Morkvasha Woodworking Combine, an oxygen plant and other enterprises have gone into operation. This year 216 kilometers of high-voltage transmission lines involving an overhead crossing of the Volga have been completed, and 170 kilometers of railroad joining the project with Kuibyshev and other industrial centers of the country have been laid.

New settlements with schools, clubs and stores have been erected on the Volga for the builders.

The builders of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Center are now working on new year Stakhanovite vigils.

#### PROBLEMS OF FISHING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT.

(Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 1. 200 words. Condensed text:) ... In connection with the great plan for the transformation of nature thousands of reservoirs which can be used for fish breeding are being built on collective farms. New fresh-water seas are appearing on the map of the U.S.S.R., and the water regime is changing over large fishing areas.

This poses important new tasks for the study and development of fish resources. The conference of ichthyologists, marine biologists and biologists of the Academy of Sciences and practitioners in the field of fish breeding, which opened yesterday in Moscow, is devoted to these problems. It will discuss practical measures to preserve and increase fish resources in connection with the hydrotechnical construction on the Volga, Don and other rivers. ... The conference will last for several days and will hear and discuss more than 20 reports.

IN KURILE ISLANDS. (Pravda, Dec. 23, p. 1. Complete text:) Yuzhno-Kurilsk—Life has changed out of all recognition on the Kurile Islands since the war. Soviet people have rebuilt the fishing, canning and whaling industries here. Formerly barren places are now graced with factory buildings and well-laid-out settlements.

The successes achieved in transforming these distant Soviet islands can be judged from the example of Yuzhno-Kurilsk District. Cultural construction is developing apace here. Permanent motion picture theaters have been built in most of the workers' and collective farmers' clubs. New schools have been and are still being constructed. Every enterprise and every settlement has or will have its own medical facilities.

Well-built Russian houses, the tar not yet dry on their wooden walls, stand in a broad valley by a river whose banks were only

recently overgrown with bushes and bamboo. In the past few months 32 fishermen's families have moved from the settlement of Reidovoye to start this new settlement on Iturup Island.

Soviet people are settling down in these new places swiftly and efficiently. Housing settlements for the fishing combines and fishing collective farms are growing up. In the Dobrinsky Village Soviet, Kurilsk District, alone 50 one- and two-family houses have been completed during 1951. Workers Comrades Myeshkov, Salokhin, Ablayev, Yanov and many others have moved into them.

The state is giving the new settlers generous help in establishing themselves. They receive monetary loans to build houses, as well as manufactured goods and lumber. The new settlements have electricity and radios.

Well-laid-out workers' settlements are also growing up near industrial enterprises. The Kurilsk Fish Combine has built 14 two-family houses for its working people, and a great deal of housing construction is going on on the island where the Skalisty Whale Processing Combine is situated.

Letter to the Editor: **SHORTCOMINGS IN REFRESHER COURSES FOR COMMUNAL BANK WORKERS.** (By K. Ladyshev, Auditor of Courses for Improving Qualifications of Communal Bank Workers. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Leningrad—A few years ago the Central Communal Bank organized under its Leningrad Province office a center for courses to raise the qualifications of senior bank inspectors. However, there are serious defects in these courses. The curriculum, approved by the head of the Central Communal Bank in 1949, was intended only for senior inspectors in capital construction financing; yet all bank workers take these courses. No changes have as yet been introduced in the courses as a result of the recent government resolutions on financing capital investments and increasing bank control in construction. The teachers are badly chosen by the center director, Comrade Dokuchayev. They know very little about the course they are teaching and are not interested in seeing that their students learn something. The directors of the Central Communal Bank are not interested in the work of the Leningrad center.

## Industry

**ABOUT HIGH-SPEED WORKERS AND APPLICATION OF THEIR EXPERIENCE.** (By M. Karpov, Stalin Prize Winner, Engineer at the Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Factory, Moscow. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) The profound study and application of the experience of Stakhanovites and innovators contributes to the increase in labor productivity. The introduction of high-speed methods in the cold working of metal plays an important part in increasing labor productivity. Recently Stalin Prize Winners and high-speed turners Yu. Dikov and N. Chikirev of the Ordzhonikidze Machine-Tool Factory worked out a new method of cutting metric, acme and worm threads which increased productivity an average of 12 to 15 times and in some cases up to 75 times. In order to disseminate this valuable experience, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry sent Yu. Dikov and myself to the major industrial center of Saratov, where we visited machine-tool factories and other enterprises. Comrade Gromov, one high-speed worker, took up the new method and managed to increase productivity 18 times. When Dikov demonstrated the method at a gear planer factory where the machine-tool operators regularly failed to fulfill their norms, he finished a part in 12.5 minutes instead of the regular 30 minutes. The Saratov workers took up this method and increased productivity six to nine times. We have something to learn from Saratov workers also. In the Hammer and Sickle Factory they considerably reduced preparation time by inventing a pneumatic pressure device to hold the part on the machine tool. They also designed original high-speed cutters.

The exchange of Stakhanovite experience is progressing on a very wide scale, but this is not sufficient. It is time the directors of enterprises introduced high-speed cutting not just on some, but on all sectors of production. Improvement



in technology is attained not only by our scientific discoveries but also by painstaking work in rationalizing vital technological processes.

At present much work is being done to replace hard alloys with cheaper cutting material. Tools using a ceramic substitute enable parts to be made with a perfectly smooth surface. The mass introduction of this new substitute would save a considerable amount of expensive rare material. The experimental models of ceramic blades are not of uniform porosity and durability; the institutes and factories have still much to do to improve the quality of the ceramic substitute. But the actual tool is only a part of the matter; the total number of machine tools is very important for the development of high-speed cutting. Eighteen sections and one of the machine shops at the Ordzhonikidze Factory started high-speed cutting on the initiative of Stalin Prize Winner and Senior Foreman Goncharov. The average speed was increased from 72 to 176 meters a minute on the lathes and from 24 to 156 meters a minute on the cutting machines. The new methods of high-speed polishing have increased the speed of the polishing wheel from 25 to 50 meters a second and the speed of turning the article to 75 meters a minute, thus increasing productivity two or three times.

In their many trips to enterprises our Stakhanovites and engineers have come across serious shortcomings in the introduction of high-speed cutting methods. Even at some major enterprises only individual machine-tool operators use high-speed methods and usually only lathes are operated by high-speed methods. This lack of coordination has a detrimental effect on the total production.

Among the problems connected with the dissemination of advanced experience is the important fact that the cultured Soviet worker has increased his demands for technical literature. The separate pamphlets, charts and posters printed by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry do not satisfy the demands of the production workers. Often this literature is either too complicated for production workers or oversimplified. Pamphlets generalizing advanced experience of innovators come out late, sometimes months after an enterprise has taken up an initiative.

A high-speed worker cannot work without acquiring a complex knowledge of production. Conditions must be created for widest possible dissemination of high-speed methods so that labor productivity can be increased to untold heights.

(Feuilleton)—GNATS. (By D. Belyayev. Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) Has the reader ever seen a transparent smoky column rising into the air near a river on a quiet summer evening? The column is a live one, and if one looks at it more closely one can clearly see a multitude of tiny gnats. They hover over the same spot. They hover energetically, tirelessly. To them it seems that they are busy with some very important work, but in actual fact they are simply hovering for the sake of hovering.

That is why they are called "hoverers."

They remind us of an institution under the Chief Commercial Machinery and Equipment Administration. At first glance this institution is like any other: it has a director, it has a large staff, and it engages in a great deal of bustling which appears to be of a serious and businesslike nature.

But this is only at first glance.

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The Experimental Design Office is known for short as EDO. Its title reveals its function: the office is supposed to study various designs and projects intended to improve trade, reduce trading costs and make the work of employees in the trade network easier. In the last analysis all these designs and projects are supposed to have some appreciable effect in economizing state funds.

What problems has EDO decided to solve?

"How to Boil an Egg"—that was one of the pressing problems on which the designers, planners, draftsmen and consultants of the office were engaged, under the supervision of Comrade Smirnov, director of the chief administration, and Comrade Rastiger, its chief engineer.

Evidently those engaged on the problem came to the conclusion, after persistent and constructive research, that in

this age of electricity and atomic power it was not fitting to boil an ordinary hen's egg by the usual method. And so, as the fruit of many years' reflection, a "design for an egg-boiler to take eight eggs" saw the light of day.

The reader will surely smile and say:

"But the idea of an egg-boiler is not worth a single egg!"

Not so!

The mere designing of one model of the "eight-egg boiler," a model which was never adopted, cost 35,000 rubles.

Now you can see that this is no laughing matter.

EDO was even more "energetic" about planning a series of fruit squeezers. The drafters and designers of this series squeezed all the juice out of the office's estimates, but the institutions needing the squeezers were for a number of years unable to squeeze a single one out of the EDO, even though 250,000 rubles—no more, no less—had been spent to design them.

The Experimental Design Office of the Chief Commercial Machinery Administration has 18 people engaged in administrative work and 38 in production. Thus over a period of many years 56 people have been busy milling the wind. Some plan, some design and some draft. Apropos of planning, it is done in a very strange way here. Instead of approving the year's plans for the projects to be worked on at the beginning of the year, as all normal institutions do, they do it at the end. The 1950 work plan, for example, was approved only on Sept. 12, 1950, and the same thing happened this year.

The advantage of this type of "planning" is that the directors of the chief administration and the Experimental Design Office can give an ex post facto semblance of legality to their lashing of the waves—that is, they can legitimize the unjustified expense and purposeless waste of state funds for which they are responsible.

When money is spent on egg-boiling "projects" it must be written off somehow. There is an entry for this that is as convenient as it is amazingly original: "Approved, but not subject to use."

This entry costs the state a lot of money!

EDO spent half a million rubles on planning in 1949. It has turned over plans worth a total of 80,000 rubles for serial production but has written off the remaining 400,000-odd rubles under the entry: "Approved, but not subject to use."

One million rubles were spent on planning 43 items in 1950, but only three were put into serial production, the others being filed away.

If one adds to the expenses of the office the expenses of making experimental models independent of serial production, the cost of such projects, which the Chief Commercial Machinery Administration calls planning, runs into millions of rubles.

We have already stated that one of the concoctors and ex-ecutors of this "projecting" is the administration's chief engineer, Comrade Rastiger. It is he who is chief hoverer.

Who determines the office's program?

Rastiger.

Who is in charge of the designing?

He is.

Who establishes the estimated costs of the designs? Who decides whether a model is to be serially produced or not? Who approves and writes off expenses?

He does.

Who answers for the money thrown to the winds?

No one.

And so the gnats continue to hover and mill the wind in EDO. As the popular saying goes, you can hover for a hundred years, but you will never get anywhere.

Letter to the Editor: CHIEF ADMINISTRATION IN ROLE OF DISINTERESTED OBSERVER. (By V. Stamm, Chief of the Credit Department, Leningrad Division, U.S.S.R. State Bank. Izvestia, Dec. 23, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Riga—The Riga Electrical Equipment Factory of the Electrical Assembly and Designing Trust under the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction fulfilled its annual production plan ahead of schedule, lowered the production costs, reduced the above-plan wastage of valuable material and accelerated the turnover of working capital. But unpunctual payment by its



chief customers—the offices of supply trusts and other organizations of the ministry—interferes with the normal financial operation of the factory. The debts of these buyers have been above 2,000,000 rubles for a long time now. The directors of the factory have frequently sent requests to the trust, the chief administration and the ministry to exert influence on these buyers, but all in vain. Comrade Golovachev, director of the Chief Electrical Assembly Administration, has not taken any measures to ensure regular payment to the Riga factory by organizations under his jurisdiction. As a result of this the Riga factory has overdue debts to suppliers of more than 1,000,000 rubles. The chief administration should create conditions for the normal financial operation of the Riga factory.

(Editorial)—**DECISIVE PERIOD IN LUMBERING.** (Izvestia, Dec. 20, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... During the winter season our lumbermen must give the country millions of cubic meters of lumber more than they did last winter. The extent to which the workers in the lumber industry cope with this task will largely determine whether or not the plans for industrial, housing and cultural-welfare construction can be fulfilled. ...

On the initiative of the complex crew [crew composed of workers of various specialties] working under Foreman Nikolai Popravin at the Semigorodny Lumber Camp in Vologda Province, the movement for year-round work in lumber camps is developing on an ever broader scale. As a result many enterprises have fulfilled their spring and summer programs ahead of schedule and prepared efficiently for winter. ...

The most important task now faced by the lumber industry is to master its powerful machinery and introduce advanced methods of production and labor organization. Constant attention must be paid to innovators' initiatives for the better use of machinery. There must be a careful, persistent and determined struggle for the universal dissemination and introduction of Stakhanovite methods of felling and skidding lumber.

However, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry, its chief administrations and many trusts and lumber camps are still supervising socialist competition in an unsatisfactory manner and showing no real concern for making the experience of the best brigades available to all workers in the industry. In the Komi Autonomous Republic and in Gorky, Yaroslavl and other provinces not a few lumber camps are working, as before, on a single shift. ...

The mechanization of logging and the complex organization of labor are incompatible with a high turnover of labor. This applies to seasonal as well as regular workers. It is now demanded of these that they be able to handle machinery, and any turnover among them is detrimental to logging. Yet the managers of a number of lumber camps, and also the Soviet executive committees of the Chuvash Autonomous Republic and of Kalinin, Ivanovo and other provinces are losing sight of this and permitting turnover of labor in lumber camps. ...

In recent years tens of thousands of families of workers and collective farmers desirous of becoming lumber workers have moved into the forest areas from other parts of the country. The state grants these settlers funds for housing construction and allots them personal garden plots, the use of hayfields, etc. Soviets in the lumbering areas are called upon to create all conditions necessary to ensure that the settlers can work productively and spend their leisure in a cultured manner. Success in creating permanent cadres of lumber industry workers depends to a considerable extent on improving the cultural-welfare conditions of lumber workers. ...

**AT TEXTILE MILLS OF COUNTRY.** (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 1. 175 words. Summary:) The textile mills of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry are making preparations for a further increase in volume and assortment of textile production in 1952. Aided by improved use of machinery and the installation of new equipment, the cotton textiles industry will increase output of high-grade fabrics and produce about 1500 new patterns.

Enterprises of the silk industry will increase output of crepe and staple fabrics 33% and will considerably widen the assortment. October crepe and Southern crepe, two new

kinds of hard-wearing artificial silk, will be produced, and a number of new designs will appear.

The linen industry will increase output of large-patterned tablecloths and bedspreads 26%. Production of suit and dress fabrics will increase nearly 50%.

**NEW FACTORIES IN KIRGIZ REPUBLIC.** (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 2. 250 words. Summary:) Frunze—Hundreds of industrial enterprises have been built in Kirgizia during the years of the Soviet regime. They are now giving the country coal, oil, agricultural machinery, machine tools, silk and woolen fabrics, leather and footwear, preserves and sugar.

The industry of the republic continues to grow and develop. A large meat combine is being built in Rybachye Settlement; construction of a power station, a refrigeration plant and a fat processing plant has been completed. The Frunze Meat Combine is being expanded.

In one of the open-range pastures of Issyk-Kul Province construction was recently completed on the Santash Cheese Factory, which will handle about 100 tons of milk a year. This factory is fully mechanized. The Osh Milk Plant has also been completed, and construction of the Ananyevo Butter Plant and of other milk-product enterprises will begin next year.

The republic's first large jute mill is being built in Pamfilov District, Frunze Province, and the capacity of the Frunze Jute and Hemp Factory is being considerably expanded.

**INDUSTRY OF MOSCOW AND MOSCOW PROVINCE FULFILLS THE 1951 STATE PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 23, p. 1. 350 words. Summary:) The working people of the industrial enterprises and transport services of Moscow and Moscow Province have developed socialist competition for fulfillment of obligations undertaken in their letter to Comrade Stalin and on Dec. 14 completed the 1951 gross output plan ahead of schedule.

In 1951 Moscow industry produced many new types of goods, including metal-cutting tools, measuring instruments, consumers' goods, etc.

Workers are continuing the struggle to increase production, raise labor productivity and reduce unit costs.—(Tass).

**SUPERSTRENGTH GLASS.** (By Staff Correspondent M. Boiko. Izvestia, Dec. 20, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) Two scientists from the Kiev Technological Silicate Institute, Docents V. A. Vizir and Ya. I. Gurovich, together with the collective of the Gostomel Glass Factory, worked out and introduced into production a method of making a specially durable glass. Ordinary low-alkali clay, of which there are inexhaustible supplies in the Ukraine, is used for this. The first million bottles made of this glass at the factory cost half as much as the ordinary kind and can stand a pressure of 25 atmospheres. Because of its durable qualities this kind of glass can be used for making water pipes, roofing material, paving blocks, etc.

## **Agriculture**

**Let Us Discuss Problem of Providing Agronomists' Service to Collective Farms: DRAW AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS CLOSER TO PRODUCTION.** (By P. Korchagin, Secretary of Chkalov Province Party Committee. Izvestia, Dec. 22, p. 2. 2400 words. Summary:) Amalgamation of the collective farms has created extremely favorable conditions for improving the role of agricultural specialists in the day-to-day work of farm production. At the same time it has never before been so essential to draw specialists into farm production as it is at the present time. What, for example, is the size of the average Chkalov Province collective farm? This average collective farm has in most cases about 3000 hectares of arable land and about 2000 head of livestock, while many have as many as 5000 to 6000 hectares and herds as large as 4000 head of livestock. It is impossible to manage such large farms on a scientific basis without qualified agronomic guidance. This means that specialists should be at the heads of such collective farms and that in addition each farm should have the services of an agronomist and zootechnician.

The Machine and Tractor Stations are a decisive force in the



development of collective farm production, and their importance has considerably increased with the amalgamation of small collective farms. Most work on the collective farms is now done with the aid of machinery (96% of the field work is mechanized on collective farms in our province). The agronomists in the M.T.S. have been placed in an extremely favorable position, but the demands made of them have considerably increased under present circumstances.

The M.T.S. sector agronomist is usually an outsider on the collective farm and is far removed from the organization of production. He lacks real responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans for increased output. Such an agronomist visits the collective farm chairman for an hour or two, obtains the information needed by the M.T.S. management, makes a few observations and goes on his way. Such a "near-the-collective-farm" specialist ceases to improve his qualifications and begins to lose contact with life.

The sector network of the 155 M.T.S. in Chkalov Province has 567 agronomists who served 2103 collective farms prior to amalgamation but who now serve 991. When one agronomist served four to five collective farms it was difficult to make him responsible for the work of these farms, and few of them took a direct part in giving effective advice or instructions.

We still lack sufficient agronomists but are working to provide one for every collective farm. At present the province Party committee is trying to draw specialists into production work without weakening the state agronomic network.

According to the new standardized staffs the M.T.S. can have one sector agronomist for each 300 tractor horsepower. But although some collective farms have 600 or more tractor horsepower this does not at all mean that they need two agronomists. A situation has now arisen whereby every collective farm can have the services of an M.T.S. agronomist. Such people are not bureaucrats but the permanent representatives of the M.T.S. on the collective farms, active participants in and scientific directors of the artels' production work who enjoy the confidence of the state and of the collective farms.

While agronomists of the district agricultural department should visit the collective farms more frequently, the M.T.S. sector agronomists should live on the collective farms, as do the agronomists on the seed-raising collective farms. It is no accident that the seed-raising collective farms are in the lead in the province and that the specialists working on them have higher qualifications.

If the sector agronomist is constantly on the collective farm he will feel that he is more responsible for fulfillment of state plans, for complete and correct utilization of equipment and for the introduction of the achievements of science and practical experience. One of the agronomist's major duties should be instruction of the collective farmers.

Such placing of forces would permit much better ties between the work of the district agricultural department and that of the entire agronomic network. Three or four agronomists in the district agricultural department can cope with planning and state control over fulfillment of plans and quality of work and with teaching and propagandizing progressive experience. The district agricultural departments of our province actually average three agronomists with higher and secondary education.

Correct placing of agronomists is only part of the problem of giving the collective farms the constant help of specialists. The agronomist will be a real organizer of production only when he guides the introduction of the achievements of science and practical experience. The province administration, the 50 district agricultural departments, the 155 M.T.S. and the collective farms of the province have about 1200 agronomists, of whom 284 have a higher education. Agronomists with secondary education usually specialize in one narrow field of production and are frequently unable to apply methods which do not enter into their special field, or to teach them to the collective farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture should see that the qualifications of these people are improved and that they meet the demands of the present day.

The province Party committee requires that Party and Soviet agencies pay more attention to improving the political and professional qualifications of agronomists. We still have cases in which agronomists are judged by their zeal for drawing up resolutions and reports, with the result that good specialists

are sometimes turned into bureaucrats. It is rightly said that a poor agronomist cannot see the living situation behind a pile of papers. Why, for example, did officials of the province executive committee send a questionnaire to the district agricultural departments concerning the amount of cabbage, carrots and other vegetables in the gardens of workers and employees? The province agricultural administration demands reports on the exact number of rodent burrows in the fields and information as to whether they are made by mice, gophers, etc.

It should be pointed out that this flood of papers originates in the agencies of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, which send the province agricultural administration 25 to 30 directives a day.

We are aware of the fact that the more qualified agronomists in the province agricultural administration give little assistance to lower-echelon specialists. In discussing the *Izvestia* article "Concerning Agronomic Services for Amalgamated Collective Farms" \* in the province committee recently, agronomists rightly pointed out that simply having an agronomist on every collective farm does not make him an active force in the artel. It is necessary to train, guide and control him. However, the province agricultural administration is not giving the specialists the necessary agronomic aid. Agronomists come to the province center largely on supply missions: to obtain fuel, spare parts, etc.

Agronomic councils have been formed in many district agricultural departments in order to pool information and obtain better solutions to complex problems involving local conditions. However, the province agricultural administration knows little about these councils as yet.

It is vitally important to draw agronomists into production work and to see that their political and professional qualifications are improved. It is no less important to improve zootechnical services to the amalgamated collective farms. The role of the zootechnician has become particularly important in connection with the amalgamation of the collective farms and the rapid development of animal husbandry. All collective farms in the province have four livestock sections, and in less than three years the number of cattle on these sections has increased more than 50% and of sheep and goats 106.5%, while the number of pigs has increased several times and the number of poultry tenfold.

In order to continue this progress it is necessary to provide a dependable feed base. This is where the cooperation of the agronomist and zootechnician should show itself! Many of them still work apart from each other, the zootechnician acting as mere advisor to an even greater extent than the agronomist. It seems to us that the time has come to revise the present system of veterinary service.

The province Party committee bureau recently discussed the wintering of livestock in Sol-Iletsk District, where there are more zootechnicians than collective farms. It turned out that many of the farm livestock sections lacked feed and that the zootechnicians were not helping the livestock breeders directly in preparing any. The district Soviet executive committee asks little of the zootechnicians and is content if they make a few trips to the collective farms.

We already have districts in which each collective farm has a zoo-veterinary center. We think that this is the best solution to the question and are working in this direction.

Specialists in agriculture are playing an ever greater role in all this complex work. By drawing them closer to leadership and increasing their responsibility we will solve the problem of further strengthening the collective farms.

LETTER TO STALIN—(*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, Dec. 20, p. 1, 450 words)—from officials of the Tadzhik Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, Ministry of Cotton Growing and Ministry of Water Resources and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Procurements, reporting fulfillment of the state cotton deliveries plan, the delivery to the state of 40,000 tons more cotton than in 1950 by the same date, the overfulfillment of the plan for harvest yield of cotton with a harvest as high as 33.6 centners per hectare in some districts despite very unfavor-

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, pp. 37-38.



able weather conditions; and pledging to deliver at least 15,000 tons of cotton to the state above plan.

**BOLSHEVIKS OF TADZHIKISTAN IN THE STRUGGLE FOR COTTON.** (By B. Gafurov, Secretary of Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) The cotton growers of Tadzhikistan have reported to Comrade Stalin their fulfillment of the state cotton delivery plan. They have delivered 40,000 tons of cotton in excess of 1950, and more than 80% of it has been of first and select grades.

Weather conditions this year have not been favorable, but the Tadzhik Party Central Committee appealed to Party organizations in the provinces and districts to provide a high harvest regardless of weather conditions. On the initiative of the Communists socialist competition for high standards in cotton growing and for reducing the work period as much as possible was developed among teams, brigades, collective farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and districts. Lagging districts and collective farms found themselves the center of attention of the republic's Party organizations. They were bolstered by specialists and given systematic help.

The republic's collective farms have done much work to change over to the new irrigation system, with the result that water supply to the consolidated fields has been better organized, the area of individual fields has grown and, what is most important, space has been provided for machinery to operate, making extensive mechanization of farm work possible.

Speaking of achievements, it would be incorrect to conclude that all measures have been taken or all reserves utilized to develop cotton growing in the republic. This is far from the case. We still have a number of collective farms and entire districts where the harvest is low. The reason for the lag in these districts lies in the slackening of mass political work on the collective farms and in gross violation of cotton-growing practice.

The Tadzhik Party Central Committee is taking measures to make up the deficiencies of lagging districts and collective farms as soon as possible. It is important to strengthen them with politically competent and trained supervisory personnel.

The republic has fulfilled the state plan for raw cotton delivery, but although there is still much cotton in the fields the pace of harvesting has been relaxed in many districts, and losses are being permitted. Party organizations are taking energetic measures to eliminate these shortcomings, to harvest and deliver to the state every last boll.

**LETTER TO STALIN**—(Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 22, p. 1, 600 words)—from officials of the Turkmenian Republic, reporting that on Dec. 18 the republic had fulfilled the state cotton delivery plan 100.2%, 74% of the cotton delivered being of first and select grades; that state procurement centers have received 32,000 tons of cotton in excess of 1950; that deliveries are continuing; that the republic's collective farms are undertaking to deliver 20,000 tons in excess of plan; and that the collective farms have 300,000,000 rubles in undistributed reserves.

**SUCCESS OF TURKMENISTAN'S COTTON PICKERS.** (By B. Ovezov, Chairman of Turkmenian Republic Council of Ministers. Izvestia, Dec. 22, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Turkmenistan has surpassed the prewar level of gross cotton output. The republic's agriculture has been equipped with first-class machinery, and was provided with more than 100,000 tons of mineral fertilizers in 1951 alone. On Dec. 18 the republic's collective and state farms fulfilled the cotton delivery plan by 100.2%, delivering 74% of the total in select and first grades. The delivery centers received 32,000 tons more cotton than during all of 1950. The harvest work is continuing, and the collective farms have pledged the delivery of 20,000 tons above plan.

The cotton growers of Ashkhabad and Chardzhou Provinces obtained large crops, particularly great achievements being made by the collective farms of Murgab Oasis. The collective farms of Mary Province, which failed for two years to meet their quotas, have not only made up for these shortcomings but are continuing to deliver cotton in excess of plan. The

brigade of Knik Mavlyamova on the Stalin Collective Farm, Kerki District, Chardzhou Province, harvested 45 centners per hectare and fulfilled the plan 154%.

The amalgamation of the collective farms has permitted extensive mechanization of field work, and the equipment operators did a wonderful job.

The increased cotton yield considerably improved the economy of the collective farms and the material status of the collective farmers. The incomes of the Red October and Zarpchi Collective Farms increased by 17,000,000 rubles.

This year saw a marked improvement in the skill of the cotton growers. Leading collective farms sowed cotton exclusively on good-quality fallow land, without spring plowing. They used the furrow method of irrigation and saw that the plants were thinned out promptly and correctly. Cultivating and the spreading of fertilizer were also carried out at the best possible times.

Extensive organizational work was carried on during the season, with the Party and Soviet *aktiv* concentrating on effective guidance of the collective farms, maximum use of equipment and improved labor organization. The Communists and Deputies to the local Soviets organized socialist competition for a high harvest, and the initiative of leading farms was followed in launching competition among districts and provinces. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have competed for a number of years. A delegation from the Uzbek Republic came here this summer, visiting many collective farms in their checkup and making it possible to exchange progressive experience. Our cotton growers did the same thing in Uzbekistan.

The successes of Turkmenistan's cotton growers in 1951 are only the beginning of extensive work to improve cotton growing. The construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal will permit us to bring 800,000 hectares of new land under cultivation, increasing the amount of cotton planted sixfold. The new plantations supplied with water from the Amu-Darya will yield as much cotton as was produced by all cotton growing areas of the country in 1940.

**Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION OF LOG BUILDINGS.** (By M. Popov, Chief of the Administration on Rural and Collective Farm Construction Affairs under the Komi Autonomous Republic Council of Ministers. Izvestia, Dec. 19, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Syktyvkar—The collective farms of the Komi Autonomous Republic are energetically building this year. The republic is rich in lumber, and construction practice has shown that the most convenient construction method is with logs. This method is superior to others because it requires less skilled workmen, economizes considerably on lumber and reduces construction time. However, the lack of standardized plans for log construction hinders the use of this method. At the beginning of the year the republic Administration on Rural and Collective Farm Construction Affairs requested the Chief Rural Construction Administration under the Russian Republic Council of Ministers and the Agricultural Construction Designing Administration under the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture to work out a series of standardized plans for livestock buildings made of logs, but they ignored our requests. It seems to me that standardized plans for log buildings should be drawn up as quickly as possible in order to promote more and cheaper construction on collective farms. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture should take a hand in this matter.

**Letter to the Editor: LOW-CAPACITY WIND-GENERATOR EQUIPMENT FOR THE RURAL CONSUMER.** (By A. Karmishin, Chief of the Wind-Driven Installations Department of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture and Stalin Prize Winner. Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) In some districts of our country where for many reasons it is not expedient to build power stations the collective farmers are using wind generators with great success. The electricity from these generators is used to mechanize arduous work in animal husbandry, to light buildings, etc. Soviet scientists have designed several new kinds of wind generators with a power of from 100 to 1000 watts. Low-power generators could be used on amalgamated collective farms to provide electricity at the field stations and livestock farms far from the center of the farm.



Until recently all the low-power wind generators produced have been used by the Ministry of Communications for rural radio centers. From next year on, however, the factories producing these generators will be able to distribute a large number of them for sale to collective farms.

Unfortunately the Central Consumers' Union and the Chief Electrical Supply Administration take no part in this; they have no generators in their stores and have done nothing to make contact with enterprises and order them. This matter should be settled as quickly as possible.

**At Sessions of Province Soviets: SERIOUS CRITICISM IS KEYNOTE.** (By Staff Correspondent A. Sryvstev. *Izvestia*, Dec. 23, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) The recent session of the Irkutsk Province Soviet discussed how Party and government directives on stopping violations of the Collective Farm Statutes were being fulfilled in the province. There are still many instances of plundering of communal collective farm land, squandering of collective farm property, violations of collective farm democracy and incorrect expenditure of workdays in the province. In Nizhne-Ilmsk District, for instance, 385 hectares of communal land were squandered. There are also cases in which collective farm land has been seized by various organizations and enterprises and collective farmers' personal plots of land have been illegally enlarged. These violations of the statutes often lead to inaccurate accounts. The inspection committees do poor work. Democratic principles of collective farm management are still being violated in the province. General meetings are held very rarely. All these facts prove that many district and province Soviet executive committees are much too lenient in their attitude toward violations of the statutes.

Unfortunately, the speaker, province executive committee chairman Comrade Nikolsky, concentrated his criticism on the district executive committees and noted only in passing the measures taken by the province executive committee itself. A collective farmer and Deputy to the province Soviet declared in the course of the discussion that he thought Comrade Nikolsky was wrong in laying all the blame for the violations on the collective farm chairmen and that the province organizations, particularly the province executive committee, were largely to blame for the fact that violations had not yet been wiped out, because they gave the collective farms absolutely no help in this matter. Other Deputies sharply criticized the work of the province agricultural administration. The session was held under the banner of serious criticism of shortcomings. The proposals made by the Deputies were included in the resolution passed by the Soviet.

## Cities

**FIRST GIANT BUILDINGS.** (*Literaturnaya gazeta*, Dec. 20, p. 1. 350 words. Condensed text:) Construction of the first tall buildings in Moscow is being completed at Smolensk Square, Kotelnichi Embankment and Krasniye Vorota [Red Gates]. Our correspondent visited the 27-story building at Smolensk Square. ... "Several government institutions will be moved into this building," the senior construction engineer told him. "Therefore we have paid particular attention to equipping its offices, which are built in 16, 30 and 60-square meter sizes. The walls are painted in a light, restful shade and have built-in shelves. All electric wiring for telephones, electric clocks, loudspeakers and television receivers is concealed in the floor or behind the baseboards."

The walls of the building are literally stuffed with various wires and pipes. There will be air conditioning in many offices, cool or warm according to the season. Even on the hottest summer day it will be cool in these offices, and in the 500-seat conference hall, the automatic telephone exchange and the canteen. ...

A television center, an automatic telephone exchange and many other facilities are being installed in the building.

The control panels for all this complicated machinery are concentrated in a central unit housed in a large marble hall reminiscent of the hall of a large power station.

## Culture

**Work of the Soviets: NO CONCERN FOR LIBRARIES IN NOVOSIBIRSK.** (By Staff Correspondent N. Maleyev. *Izvestia*, Dec. 20, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) The appropriations for the development of libraries in Novosibirsk have increased in the past five years from 1,170,000 to 2,500,000 rubles. There were 14 libraries in the city in 1941 and now there are 27. Besides that, there are more than 100 departmental and trade union libraries in enterprises and institutions. The number of books has been trebled in five years. Nevertheless, in some sections of the city the people are still deprived of the opportunity of using books from the libraries. In May Day Borough there is a large settlement of railwaymen, but there is no library there. Several times the inhabitants of the settlement have appealed to the borough and city Soviet executive committees to establish a library for them, but in vain. And there are other such cases. Some of the existing libraries are not in operation through the fault of the borough executive committees.

More than 10,000 children study in the 11 schools in October Borough, but most of these schools do not have their own libraries and the children's sections of the two borough libraries do not serve half the young readers. Funds were allotted to the borough executive committee for the maintenance of a children's library, but they are still unused and the library has not been opened because the borough executive committee cannot find a building for it. The borough executive committee chairman is preoccupied with how else he can spend the funds, because he does not consider a children's library necessary. Many libraries are crowded into unsuitable buildings.

In order to publicize the best works of classical and contemporary literature, the libraries of the city held in the past year more than 400 literary evenings and readers' conferences, organized 840 lectures and reports and 2098 book exhibits and gave out thousands of information sheets on new books. But nevertheless there are still some serious shortcomings in the work of the libraries. The library in Bugra, for instance, has more than 10,000 books but not more than 1000 readers, because the library workers do not attract readers to the library. The libraries are very weak in propagandizing Marxist-Leninist literature and do not help the readers to educate themselves. These shortcomings result from the lack of proper guidance of the libraries by the local Soviets.

The Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Cultural-Enlightenment Institutions should take measures to improve the libraries in Novosibirsk.

**Follow-up on an *Izvestia* Report: 'JUST DEMANDS OF PETROZAVODSK RESIDENTS.'** \* (*Izvestia*, Dec. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) *Izvestia* printed under the above heading an article on how insufficient attention was paid to the cultural needs of the workers in Petrozavodsk.

The article was discussed at a meeting of the Karelo-Finnish Republic Council of Ministers. In its resolution the Council of Ministers noted that the newspaper correctly disclosed major shortcomings in the cultural services to the workers of Petrozavodsk.

It was proposed to the Petrozavodsk City Soviet Executive Committee that it work out concrete measures to improve cultural services to the residents of the city.

## Science

**IN NAME OF OUTSTANDING RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS.**—Awarding Prizes in U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. (*Pravda*, Dec. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has awarded prizes named after outstanding scientists to a group of Soviet researchers.

The P. L. Chebyshev Prize, named after the celebrated Rus-

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 34, p. 34.



sian mathematician, has been awarded to B. V. Gnedenko, Member of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences, and Academician A. N. Kolmogorov for their work "Maximum Distributions for Sums of Independent Variables."

One of the best workers in physics has been awarded the N. D. Papaleksy Prize. This prize has been given to Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences N. E. Alexeyevsky, who has carried out a whole series of investigations on the superconductivity of various metallic alloys.

The A. D. Archangelsky Prize has been divided between the authors of two original works of geology: A. I. Moskvitin and E. V. Shantser, Doctors of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences. Their works are of considerable theoretical and practical interest.

Valuable research in the field of prospecting for mineral resources has been carried on by a group of writers composed of S. F. Fyodorov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, I. I. Yengurasov and E. M. Geller, engineer-geologists, and N. L. Gushchin, engineer-geophysicist. For their work these scientists have been awarded the I. M. Gubkin Prize.

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences also awarded the S. S. Nametkin Prize to Master of Chemical Sciences Ye. S. Pokrovskaya for valuable research in oil refining.

**IN U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.** (Pravda, Dec. 22, p. 2. Complete text:) A meeting of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, held yesterday with Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov presiding, discussed questions connected with the further development of scientific research.

Participants in the session showed much interest in the report of Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Artsikhovsky, Director of the Novgorod Archeological Expedition of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of Material Culture, who reported on discoveries made by archeologists in excavations at Novgorod. Here birchbark charters were found for the first time, providing new material for studying the history of Great Novgorod and of the Russian language. The expedition also found numerous wooden implements of the ninth to 15th centuries. The work implements, works of art and other objects found indicate the high level of indigenous Old Russian culture, crafts and agriculture.

The Presidium yesterday awarded the I. P. Pavlov Gold Medal for 1950 to Academician K. M. Bykov for successful and fruitful development of the legacy of the great Russian physiologist. An I. P. Pavlov Prize for 1951 was awarded to Corresponding Member of the Academy Ye. A. Asratyan for studies in the central nervous system. Prof. L. G. Voronin also received a Pavlov Prize for 1951. He has done extensive experimental work in developing the Pavlov teaching on conditioned reflexes.

The V. R. Vilyams Prize went to Doctor of Agricultural Sciences N. K. Balyabo for his "Agronomical Description of the Soils of the Irrigated Cotton Zone," a work of great theoretical and practical interest.

A number of important research projects undertaken by Soviet scientists were also recognized by V. L. Komarov, A. A. Ukhtomsky, P. P. Sushkin and P. N. Yablochkov Prizes.

The Presidium adopted a resolution to hold a scientific session on the theme "Lenin and Stalin on Literature" in Moscow late in January.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'BEHIND SCREEN OF OSTENSIBLE ACCOMPLISHMENT.'\* (Izvestia, Dec. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) The work of the Transport and Energetics Institute and of the presidium of the West Siberian branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was criticized Nov. 22 in an Izvestia article under the above heading.

The presidium and the Party organization of the branch recognized the criticism as correctly disclosing serious shortcomings in scientific work. M. N. Pakhomov, director of the Transport and Energetics Institute, was dismissed from his job for not providing proper guidance.

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 47, pp. 30-31.

## Education

**WHAT IMPEDES TRAINING OF SCHOLARS.** (By K. Nikolayev Staff Correspondent for Estonian Republic. Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Tallin—Last year the Estonian Party Central Committee's department of propaganda and agitation began to study the question of graduate work in the scientific and higher educational institutions of the republic, but this valuable initiative was not carried out to the end. Nevertheless, the training of scholarly cadres is one of the pressing problems of today and demands the constant attention of Party organizations. The number of scholarly workers in Estonia is growing constantly and yet the demand for highly-qualified specialists does not diminish. There is a particularly great demand for scholarly workers on the ideological front, which is faced with working out in a profound Marxist way the problems of Estonian history, language, literature and art.

Scholars are trained in the republic at the Estonian Academy of Sciences, the Tartu University and the Tallin Polytechnical Institute, which have a combined total of 64 graduate students. This, of course, is not enough. But even among these very few are working on ideological problems: only two are specializing in history and three in Estonian literature. Very little is being done to remedy these shortcomings. Out of the 20 students accepted for graduate work in the institutes of the Academy of Sciences only one was a historian and one a student of literature. Out of the 26 accepted in the university, only three were studying U.S.S.R. and Estonian history and one Estonian literature.

An important means of training scholars is to improve the qualifications of teachers and research assistants, but this means is poorly utilized. Out of more than 200 research assistants at the Academy of Sciences only 15 defended their dissertations and among these there was not a single historian or student of literature.

Whenever the question of training scholars on a larger scale comes up, republic agencies complain of a lack of advisers for graduate students. Nevertheless the republic receives much assistance from U.S.S.R. scientific institutions. About 20 Estonian comrades are doing graduate work in scientific institutions in Moscow and Leningrad and now 12 more are going there. Some opportunities for training young scholars within the republic itself are not properly utilized. There are many Estonian scholars who are capable of directing whole groups of graduate students but who at present are directing only individual students.

The ideological education of the graduate students should be especially important in scientific institutes. Seminars on Marxist-Leninist philosophy are organized for the students, but there are shortcomings in the philosophical literature available in Estonian, as a result of which individual studies progress unsatisfactorily. The director of a scientific research institute is responsible for the work of his graduate students, but none of the directors bother to see that the graduate students study dialectical and historical materialism profoundly or that they make up and abide by plans for their dissertations. The Tallin and Tartu City Party Committees are not well informed about the training of scientific cadres. Local Party organizations have much work to do in strengthening the Party organizations of the scientific institutions and raising the level of their work. Every Communist doing scholarly work should feel that he has the support of the Party organization, but this is not often so.

The Party and Soviet agencies of Estonia should take measures to organize the training of scientists in the republic better.

(Editorial)—**ARM STUDENTS WITH ADVANCED SCIENCE.**\* (Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) The Communist Party and Comrade Stalin show constant concern for the development of higher educational institutions and for improvement in their work. The network of such institutions continues

\* [See the Party Life article "Party Work in Schools" under Communist Party.]



to grow every year. Six hundred fifty-two thousand specialists with higher education and 1,278,000 with secondary education went to work in the national economy during the five postwar years alone, while 2,720,000 students are enrolled this year. Nowhere else in the world is the scope of higher education or the number of students enrolled so great.

Correct social science instruction is a matter of prime importance in training and teaching students. Marxist-Leninist theory arms young specialists with a knowledge of the laws of the development of society and inspires and mobilizes them for active participation in the common struggle to achieve communism.

Soviet students show great interest in Marxist-Leninist theory. The standards of social science instruction in higher educational institutions are constantly rising, but by no means all higher educational institutions have attained the required level. Instruction in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, political economy and philosophy remains unsatisfactory at many institutions. The main shortcoming here is that the ideological and theoretical standards of many lectures and seminars are still low, while individual instructors expound Marxist-Leninist theory in a pedantic manner. Frequently such instruction is given out of contact with the practical tasks of building a communist society. In citing factual data some teachers fail to provide a profound analysis of historical events and to show Marxism-Leninism in action.

There are serious shortcomings in social science instruction at the Moscow Economic and Statistical Institute, for example. Some of the teachers in the philosophy department deliver lectures lacking contact with life, serving up carelessly formulated and sometimes outright inaccurate hypotheses. The institute directors know about these shortcomings but have not taken steps to eliminate them.

The interests of communist construction demand a further improvement in all teaching and educational work in our higher educational institutions. It is essential that universities, institutes and technical schools be brought into close contact with life, with the practical aspects of economic and cultural construction in our country. Lectures, seminars and practical work should be arranged with due regard to the latest achievements of science and technology and the valuable experience of production innovators.

The young Soviet specialist ought to be an innovator, a creative thinker intolerant of conservatism and stagnation. He must be trained to be such a person in the higher educational institutions. But is this done everywhere?

Literally every one of our institutes has every opportunity for carrying on its work in direct contact with practical experience, with production. This is especially evident from the example of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, which has established ties with the Molotov Auto Plant in Gorky. Factory personnel have acquainted the instructors with major production and technical problems being solved at the enterprise, and on this basis the dissertation subjects of students and the research work of the institute have been expanded and made more specific. At the same time, the Gorky Polytechnic Institute, which is right alongside the auto plant, works out of touch with production.

Extensive educational work is in progress in Soviet higher educational institutions. The Party and Young Communist League organizations of the higher educational institutions are called on to direct all this work. The ideological education of the student body is the most important part of the work of these organizations. Local Party organizations must pay close attention to the work of each university and institute, giving them comprehensive help in training cadres, improving social science instruction and improving the ideological and political education of the student body.

**DURING WINTER VACATION.** (Izvestia, Dec. 21, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) The Young Communist League Central Committee, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the All-Soviet Committee on Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports, the Ministry of Cinematography and the Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Cultural Enlightenment Institutions passed resolutions on preparations and plans for the winter vacation in the schools which

starts Jan. 1. All clubs and houses and palaces of culture will have New Year's parties during vacation. The Moscow theaters will give 455 children's performances, which will be attended by more than 411,000 children. The Central Council of Trade Unions is setting up skating and skiing centers where children can use sporting equipment free. About 100 feature films, more than 50 cartoons and many documentary and popular science films will be shown for children. Evenings will be arranged where children can meet famous people and artists. More than 50,000 school children will go to Pioneer camps during the winter vacation.

**BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.** (Izvestia, Dec. 23, p. 4. Complete text:) The third round of the competition for the best literary work for children, conducted by the Russian Republic Ministry of Education, has ended. Six hundred and thirty-nine works were entered in the competition. First prizes were awarded to: A. Andreyev for his story "Bright Distances," V. Belyayev for his trilogy "Old Fortress," L. Voronkova for her book "Altai Story," N. Konchalovskaya for her historical poem "Our Ancient Capital," A. Musatov for his story "The House on the Mountain" and N. Shundik for his story "In the Far North." Nineteen works were awarded second and third prizes. Many more were given consolation prizes.

## The Arts

**CITY PARTY COMMITTEE ON WORK OF A THEATER.** (Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 2. Complete text:) Kazan—The bureau of the Kazan City Party Committee discussed the work of the Tatar State Theater of Opera and Ballet. For the past three or four years the theater has not had a definite policy in selecting its repertoire. The staging of new operas has been regularly thwarted. Western classics predominate in the repertoire while Russian classics and operas and ballets by Soviet—including Tatar—composers, do not receive sufficient attention. Many performances are on a low ideological and artistic level.

As the city committee noted, the Party organization and the management of the theater do not carry on regular work to enlarge the political horizons of the creative workers. The city committee's department of propaganda and agitation does not penetrate sufficiently into the work of the theater or properly organize and control the execution of Party resolutions on ideological questions.

The bureau of the city committee outlined practical measures to improve the work of the theater and to raise the educational role of the Party organization in the company.

**PLENARY SESSION OF BOARD OF UNION OF SOVIET COMPOSERS.** (Pravda, Dec. 18-19, p. 2. Complete text:) **Dec. 17 Session.**—The plenary session of the board of the Union of Soviet Composers is continuing its work. The following composers and musicologists participated in the discussion of new works of Soviet music created during 1951: A. Yeshpai, A. Arutyunyan, Anatoly Novikov, Yu. Karosas, M. Blanter, V. Zakharov, Andr. Novikov, S. Skrebkov, M. Gnesin, F. Lukin, V. Chistyakov and others. A meeting of musicologists to discuss tasks of Soviet music criticism took place Sunday.

**Dec. 18 Session.**—The fifth plenary session of the board of the Union of Soviet Composers has ended its work. Discussion continued yesterday on M. Chulaki's report on new Soviet musical works. M. Chulaki then made a concluding speech.

The Secretary-General of the Union of Soviet Composers, T. Khrennikov, said, in summing up the results of the creative discussion that had developed at the session, that the discussion of the successes and shortcomings in musical composition had been distinguished by its great liveliness and had demonstrated that composers and musicians had a growing feeling of responsibility for the fate of Soviet music.

The session decided to call a sixth plenary session in the spring of 1952 to discuss the problem of folk quality in music.

A greeting to Comrade J. V. Stalin was adopted with great enthusiasm.



**IN SOVIET COMPOSERS' UNION.** (Pravda, Dec. 20, p. 2. Complete text:) A meeting of the board of the Union of Soviet Composers held yesterday passed a resolution to increase the size of its secretariat and elected the following four new members to it: Composers D. B. Kabalevsky, Yu. A. Shaporin and K. V. Molchanov and Musicologist G. N. Khubov.

**ALL-SOVIET ART EXHIBITION OPENS.** (Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 2. 150 words. Condensed text:) The All-Soviet Exhibition opened yesterday in the Tretyakovsky State Gallery. ...

The exhibition includes paintings, sculpture and drawings by the master artists of our multinational motherland. Young artists are extensively represented as well as those of the older generation.

The main themes in the new work of Soviet artists are the peaceful constructive labor of our people, the happy life of Soviet citizens, the struggle for peace throughout the world and the glorious heroic past of our country. A number of works are devoted to the life and revolutionary activity of the great leaders of the working people V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

## Literature

**IN MEMORY OF N. A. OSTROVSKY.** (Izvestia, Dec. 19, p. 1. 150 words. Summary:) A public meeting was held Dec. 18 by the A. M. Gorky Institute of World Literature and the N. A. Ostrovsky Museum in Moscow to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the death of Nikolai Alexeyevich Ostrovsky, writer, Bolshevik and fiery patriot of the Soviet motherland. The meeting was attended by writers, critics and students of the capital. The opening speech was made by A. M. Yegolin of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. G. A. Krasnovskaya, learned secretary of the Ostrovsky Museum, delivered a report on "Nikolai Ostrovsky in the Struggle for Peace and Communism."

**WRITER AND BOLSHEVIK.**—15th Anniversary of Nikolai Ostrovsky's Death. (By Anna Karavayeva. Pravda, Dec. 22, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Fifteen years have passed since the day the fiery heart of writer and Bolshevik Nikolai Ostrovsky, beloved by Soviet youth and progressive youth throughout the world, stopped beating. N. Ostrovsky left a great heritage to Soviet literature. In the beginning of the '30s, when Ostrovsky's "How the Steel Was Tempered" appeared, many good Soviet books had already won the respect and love of the people, but still readers immediately noticed and acclaimed this young author's book.

Speaking over the radio at the Ninth All-Ukrainian Congress of the Ukrainian Young Communist League, Nikolai Ostrovsky could say quite justifiably of himself and of his heroes: "And so, when the party of Lenin and Stalin called upon our fathers to storm capitalism, we, the youth—almost children—also threw ourselves into the battle for our youth, for our happiness. We wanted a happy, beautiful life and we went out, side by side with our fathers, to win our happiness."

At the readers' conferences which were held one after another after Ostrovsky's novel appeared, Soviet people spoke with surprising unanimity of it as a book which called people forward to struggle and to creation, a book which taught how to serve our socialist motherland all one's life, to follow undeviatingly the path marked out by the Party and work for the happiness of the people, for the triumph of communism.

The formalist esthetic critics preferred "not to notice" this book at first. Then they took great delight in portraying Ostrovsky as a martyr bedridden with a severe illness, a sufferer patient unto holiness, living somewhere in the quiet far from life. In this way the critics hoped to distract the readers' attention from the ideological content of the work. But the Soviet people immediately acclaimed the talent of the writer and Bolshevik, who, despite the blows of "merciless nature," lived a full life and kept his finger always on the pulse of his country. Ostrovsky's two novels and his pamphlets, articles and letters have stood the test of time because the ideas of life-giving Soviet patriotism, Bolshevik courage, a profound Party spirit, vision, a striving for progress, for new heights of creation, a profound love for peace and friend-

ship among the peoples—all this is a light which can never be dimmed.

**NEW EDITION OF A. FADEYEV'S NOVEL 'YOUNG GUARD.'** (Pravda, Dec. 23, pp. 2, 3. 2700 words. Condensed text:) ... A. Fadeyev's novel "Young Guard" attracted the immediate attention of Soviet readers on its first appearance in 1945. ...

But this excellent work had its weak aspects. Party criticism, while taking note of its great virtues, also pointed to its serious defects. Though he created truthful and memorable portraits of his young heroes, A. Fadeyev was not successful in his original version with the characters of people of the older generation. ...

He did not succeed in conveying the organized character of the Soviet people's struggle against the invaders from the very outset of the patriotic war. ...

The profound and principled comments of the critics confronted the author with a major task: not only to create new characters and write new pages and chapters, but also to form a new conception of the entire content of his book.

The revised and enlarged edition of "Young Guard" shows that he has not confined himself to mere insertions and editing. Accepting the criticism in the right spirit, he first of all made a deeper study of life and enriched his work with the materials of life itself.

The author of the novel has made a fresh study of the work of the actual Bolshevik underground in Krasnodon, which guided the "Young Guard." He has made use of new and authentic material. ...

The book contains a number of new chapters and pages which have not only entered organically into the fabric of the novel but have enriched its content and intensified its artistic merits. Here is manifest the real craftsmanship of an artist who has solved his problem in a creative way.

The writer's main achievement consists first of all in correct portrayal of the way in which the Party guided the efforts of the people in fighting the enemy. ...

One of the new chapters contains an exciting scene in which, leaving with the troops for the east, the leaders of the province and district part with the Communists who stay behind to work in the underground. Calmly, confidently, the last arrangements are made for evacuation; the organization of the underground has been carefully thought through, and the officials receive their assignments. The new chapter serves as an introduction to the story of the heroic work of the Donets Basin Bolsheviks behind the enemy front.

Ivan Fyodorovich Protsenko, one of the leaders of the Bolshevik underground organizations in Voroshilovgrad Province, also appeared in the first edition of the book. However, this character has been further developed, has become more lifelike and has gained new features. In Protsenko, who appears throughout the entire novel, the reader finds a worthy portrayal of a Bolshevik leader who knows how to evaluate every man correctly, to determine his place in the fight against the enemy. Protsenko has carefully assembled people to guide the underground Krasnodon District Committee and has accepted their bold and daring plan of gaining the confidence of the Germans and occupying posts in the civil administration in order to gain as much freedom of action as possible. ...

In the first version of the novel the reader found only a bare mention of the old Bolshevik worker Lyutikov. Now the writer has created an artistically convincing and typical character. He has revealed in this character the beautiful traits of Soviet citizens: spiritual honesty and modesty, iron will and infinite devotion to the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin.

A new character has been introduced into the novel, that of the Communist engineer Barakov, vice-chairman of the underground district Party committee. Well written episodes show how he and his chief manage to carry out their bold plan. Deceiving the invaders, they take over important posts in the factories and confidently carry on their heroic work. Lyutikov, the chief, sets up a youth group in his underground "establish-

\* A. Fadeyev, "Young Guard" [in Russian], revised and enlarged edition. Young Communist League Central Committee's Young Guard Publishing House, Moscow, 1951.



ment" and becomes the guiding spirit of the "Young Guard." "Every one of our men must realize that the Party stands behind all of our actions," he teaches the Young Guards, revealing the great significance of their struggle. ...

The episodes describing the meetings of Lyutikov and Oleg Koshevoi create a great impression. The tragic scene in which the fascist hangmen settle accounts with the heroes of Krasnodon are full of excitement: the old Bolshevik Lyutikov stands with the Young Communist Oleg Koshevoi before the Hitler monsters. The experienced warrior's courage infuses new strength into the heart of his young comrade and protege.

The writer has shown in realistic and convincing scenes and characters the grandeur of the cooperation between the older and younger generations of Bolsheviks, a concord which nothing can break.

The novel paints a broad picture of the liberation struggle of the Soviet people against the Hitlerite invaders. The scope and strength of the partisan movement in the Donets Basin and the close ties between the partisans and the underground in Krasnodon are clearly revealed.

The writer has devoted a number of new chapters to the Soviet Army. From the very first pages the author shows how thousands of ties unite the members of the underground with the heroic struggle of our soldiers. It is essential to point out that these scenes have cemented together, have merged into one the description of individual episodes of the struggle; they have made them more effective and have increased their importance in the artistic fabric of the novel. ...

The novel shows the great battle at Stalingrad as a powerful factor affecting the minds and hearts of the people, increasing their inner spirit tenfold. ... Among the best pages of the novel must be included the new chapters describing the unforgettable days during which our troops attacked. ...

The novel describes with great force how Protsenko, after he has assembled the reports provided by the underground organizations, sends his wife Katya through the lines to meet the advancing Soviet units. ...

The figures of the Young Guards have also been enriched in the artistic sense. The writer has introduced several additional traits in characterizing his young heroes, especially Koshevoi, Turkenich and Gromova. Now that the artistically convincing characters of adult members of the underground have appeared in the book, the figures of the young heroes have been spared from making philosophical and political judgments not appropriate to their age, judgments which run counter to the artistic truth of the characters created. They have become more direct, more alive. The author shows, particularly in the new chapters, how in associating with their older comrades the young heroes of his novel grow, how they become men and how their qualities as fighters are forged. Such, for example, is the scene in which Turkenich scolds Koshevoi for failing to look around before he pastes up posters and explains to him that the Party organization demands this of the leader of the "Young Guard."

The writer has succeeded in depicting truthfully the typical relationship between the Party organization and young people, the relationship that exists in real life, and in demonstrating the Party's role in educating the rising generation. ...

Shortcomings still remain in the new edition of the novel, but they are secondary. One might mention, for example, the inadequate delineation of the character of Barakov... The fine work done by the author will be still more significant when these shortcomings have been eliminated in subsequent editions.

After creative revision a good book has become still better and its educational significance for young people much greater.

The inspiring effect of Party criticism, creatively adopted by A. Fadeyev, has helped the writer to raise his remarkable work to new ideological and artistic heights.

Letter to the Editor: **CONCERNING WORK OF A LITERARY INSTITUTE.** (By Yu. Zubkov and A. Sinitsyn. Pravda, Dec. 17, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) The A. M. Gorky Literary Institute under the Union of Soviet Writers has done much to train Soviet writers, but nevertheless it has not become a real center for increasing their skill. The Union of Soviet Writers and the Ministry of Higher Education, who are most

to blame for this, do not help the institute to overcome its difficulties and remedy its shortcomings. The Ministry of Higher Education simply passes on its management of the institute to the Union of Soviet Writers, which in turn takes no interest in the institute's educational work. All this results in the fact that the institute, which has been in existence almost 20 years, does not have any firm regulations about accepting students. Anybody who says he is a writer will be admitted without proof. As a result of this, many students drop out. Last year, for instance, 85 students dropped out. No curriculum has been worked out. The department of creative writing lags even further behind than most. Its seminars on prose, poetry, drama and criticism are conducted on a low ideological and creative level. In discussing the students' works, the teachers usually concentrate on technical literary details and ignore questions of content and ideology. One student in a seminar taught by poet Ye. Dolmatovsky wrote a poem entitled "Unquiet Hearts" which is based on an improbable, exaggerated conflict between the older and younger generations of Soviet scientists. When the poem was discussed in the seminar, the author was reproached because there was "no tension" in his poem, because "the verses were lacking in imagery," etc. But nothing was said of how the poem distorted Soviet reality and the characters of Soviet people.

The academic work is badly organized at the institute. Of the 48 teachers 35 are holding down more than one job. Several important departments, the department of dialectical and historical materialism in particular, are composed entirely of teachers with more than one job. The institute does not have teachers in many specialties. For years there has been no seminar on the works of Gorky and Mayakovsky, on the theory of criticism or on the history of the Russian theater. Some lectures in the institute are given on a very low ideological level and are not properly based on the Marxist-Leninist theory of literature. In some cases even objectivism has been permitted and works have been discussed out of the context of their historical setting and the class struggle.

The work of the learned council is very poor. The institute has had a graduate school for five years now and only two people have received degrees from it during that time. The graduate work is badly organized. The institute's Party and Young Communist League organizations wage a very weak struggle to improve the academic work, are very little concerned with doing ideological work among the students and do not sufficiently develop Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism.

**IN COMMITTEE FOR CENTENARY OF N. V. GOGOL'S DEATH.** (Pravda, Dec. 21, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) Dec. 20 a meeting of the All-Soviet Committee for the Centenary of N. V. Gogol's Death, held at the Union of Soviet Writers under the chairmanship of Academician V. V. Vinogradov, discussed measures to perpetuate the memory of the great Russian writer and to popularize his work.

New editions of Gogol's works will run to millions of copies. At the beginning of January special radio broadcasts of readings from his works will begin, and the All-Soviet Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge is organizing a series of lectures on his writings. —(Tass).

## Press and Publishing

**CONCERNING WORK OF BELORUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PUBLISHING HOUSE.** (By Staff Correspondent I. Zinkovich. Pravda, Dec. 18, p. 3. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Minsk—... It must be observed that the Belorussian Academy of Sciences Publishing House has recently produced a number of successful works. Among them are the joint work by Belorussian scientists entitled "The Socialist Economy of the Belorussian Republic," V. Volsky's monograph on the life and work of the talented Belorussian writer Edward Samuilenok and other meritorious works.

However, many books issued by this publishing house suffer from ideological errors, distortion of historical facts and a superficial approach to the treatment of important questions of science, culture and the national economy.

Recently the Belorussian press, and subsequently Lite-



raternaya gazeta, severely criticized a book by Prof. I. Gutorov entitled "The Esthetic Bases of Soviet Literature." This voluminous work gives a scholastic, vulgarized interpretation of important tenets of socialist realism. ...

Nor is the theoretical level of certain other works high. The publishing house put out P. Kiryushin's "The Vatican in the Service of Reaction" in unfinished form.

There are mistakes in the introductory article by V. Borisenko published in the first volume of the collected works of the Belorussian national poet Yanka Kupala. The article incorrectly treats the period of Kupala's work on the newspaper *Nasha niva* [Our Field], does not give a sufficiently accurate description of his work and deprecates the revolutionary importance of his poetry by comparing it to a defenseless "homeless sparrow." ...

What is the reason for the low quality of the productions of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences Publishing House?

The publication of books is one of the most important aspects of scientific work, an effective means of disseminating scientific thought. But it is precisely this sector of scientific activity which does not receive proper attention from the officials of the Academy of Sciences and certain of its institutes.

The Presidium of the Belorussian Republic Academy of Sciences (Acting President Comrade Lupinovich) has in fact held aloof from the solution of important problems connected with the publication of scientific works. The Presidium confines its supervision of publishing work to formal approval of the year's plans. The Academy's editorial and publishing council does nothing. ...

Republic newspapers have already written repeatedly about the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the publishing work of the Academy of Sciences, but these warnings have escaped the attention of those in charge of it. This important sector of ideological work must be put in order.

**Brief and to the Point: CONCERNING A CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.** (*Literaturnaya gazeta*, Dec. 25, p. 2. Complete text:) The secondhand bookstores are still selling the "Children's Encyclopedia" published by I. Sytin in 1913.

One can glean from this encyclopedia such information, for example, as that Tsar Nikolai I "loved his people very much," that the Italian Marconi was the inventor of the wireless telegraph and that in the U.S.A. the Negroes were slaves for a long time but that after the appearance of [Harriet] Beecher Stowe's book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the Civil War began, as a result of which the Negroes received their freedom, etc.

Several years ago the idea of publishing a Soviet children's encyclopedia was conceived. This great and important work was entrusted to the Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. The Academy's presidium formed a special learned commission, which spent 700,000 rubles in five years but was unable to prepare even a single volume for printing.

Recently the President of the Academy was compelled to dissolve this helpless commission, and in its place a children's encyclopedia editorial board was formed, composed of 20 scholars headed by Prof. A. Markushevich, Vice-President of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

The dissolved commission intended to publish an encyclopedia for school children in the fourth to eighth grades. This encyclopedia was to be in ten volumes of 100 printer's signatures per volume. It was acknowledged that this was too big for a children's encyclopedia, and the newly formed editorial board decided to reduce the size by half.

Present plans call for publishing an encyclopedia for school children in the fifth to eighth grades, and in comparison with the original version its section on natural sciences is to be considerably expanded.

The editorial board plans to publish the encyclopedia in the form of an anthology, a text for outside reading. It will contain essays to broaden the student's viewpoint and help him to determine his interests. The editorial board is enlisting academicians, professors and secondary school teachers as authors.

And yet the work is moving very slowly. Should not the Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences devote more attention to this matter?

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'AROUND THE GLORY OF THE INNOVATORS.'\* (*Pravda*, Dec. 17, p. 2. Complete text:) Having discussed the review printed under the above heading in *Pravda* Oct. 21, the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers recognized that *Pravda* had correctly noted serious shortcomings in the work of the Radyansky Pismennik [Soviet Writer] Publishing House, which printed N. Rud's and Ye. Martich's hack book.

The Radyansky Pismennik Publishing House was instructed to publish a new book about Pavel Kochetkov worthy of the famous steelworker of the Soviet Ukraine. The biographical essay section of the Union of Soviet Writers was instructed to discuss all the books which have appeared in the series "Famous People of the Soviet Ukraine."

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'VULGARIZATION OF CRITICISM.'† (*Pravda*, Dec. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) *Pravda* published an item under the above heading reporting that the district newspaper *Dovolensky kolkhoznik* [Dovolnoye Collective Farmer] allows affronts to Soviet citizens and vulgarizes Bolshevik criticism.

The bureau of the Novosibirsk Province Party Committee has acknowledged the criticism of *Dovolensky kolkhoznik* to be correct and has resolved to dismiss K. Orlyansky, its editor. The province committee has called the attention of the Dovolnoye District Party Committee to the fact that it tolerates the vulgarization of Bolshevik criticism in the district newspaper.

## Miscellany

**AN UNUSUAL MAP.** (*Literaturnaya gazeta*, Dec. 20, p. 1. Complete text:) This map appeared as the result of many years of work by scientists studying the problem of longevity. One of the most detailed geographical maps our country has produced, it shows the places of residence of Soviet people aged 90 to 120 and over.

The map was made in the Scientific Research Institute of the Gorky State University of Kharkov by Scientist I. Shafiro. After final editing it will be sent to Moscow as a gift to the Soviet Peace Committee. A *Literaturnaya gazeta* correspondent requested I. Shafiro to answer several questions over the telephone.

"How many people of advanced years are accounted for on the map?"

"About 40,000."

"Where do they mostly live?"

"As is well known, the opinion was prevalent up to the present time that longevity was possible only in the south of the country, in the mountain regions of the Caucasus—particularly Abkhazia, where ultraviolet rays have been alleged as the basic reason for long life. The map disproves this opinion. The Altai Territory has as many long-lived people as Georgia, and Vilyuisk District in Yakutia as many as Abkhazia. In the Ukraine there are 2700 people over 100 years old, 200 of them in Kharkov Province alone. People between 100 and 120 years of age are also thriving in the northern part of Archangel Province, on Kozhevnikovo Bay and in Kamchatka and North Sakhalin."

"Are there no data on the numbers of long-lived people in other countries of the world?"

"We in the institute have collected such data. It turned out that the largest number of long-lived people live in the Soviet Union—approximately four times as many as before the Revolution. In America the number of people over 90 is several times less than in the U.S.S.R., and the number is small in other capitalist countries also. There are only three people over 100 in Switzerland, whereas in the ordinary Ukrainian village of Mechnikov in Dvurechaya District, Kharkov Province, five of the 600 inhabitants have reached the age of 100."

The researches of Soviet scientists have shown that hunger, poverty, unemployment, joyless and exhausting work, wars and

(Continued on Page 39)

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 42, p. 44.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 41, p. 42.



# Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

DEC. 17—23, INCLUSIVE

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### WORLD POLITICS

#### UNITED NATIONS

Prohibit means of people's mass destruction! [Letter from administrative committee of Trade Unions International of Chemical Workers to President of U.N. General Assembly], Pr 17/3-225. Words and deeds [Work of special subcommittee on arms reduction and prohibition of atomic weapons], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 17/4-1500. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Political Committee ends discussion on items of three-power draft resolution and Soviet amendments to it, Pr 18/4-1500, Izv 18/4-1400; —On reduction of armaments, prohibition of atomic weapons and on international control—Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky in Political Committee on Dec. 18, 1951, Pr-Izv 19/3, 4-8600; Pr-Izv 20/3-4100; —In Political Committee [Report of speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky and reply by British delegate], Pr 19/4-500, Izv 19/4-225; —In Political Committee [Discussion on disarmament continues], Pr 20/3-1300, Izv 20/3-1200; —Anglo-American bloc imposes on Political Committee three-power resolution designed to thwart reduction of armaments and prohibition of atomic weapons, Pr 20/4-650; —In Political Committee—Anglo-American bloc hinders reduction of armaments and prohibition of atomic weapons [Three-power draft resolution adopted], Izv 21/4-500. Vain attempts to distort the truth [of Soviet position on disarmament], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 19/2-1900. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—In Special Political Committee [Discussion continues on question of elections in Germany], Pr 18/4-500, Izv 18/4-450; —Plenary session [considers three-power draft resolution on appointment of international commission on German elections], Izv 21/4-100; —Speech by Ya. A. Malik, Izv 21/4-1300; —International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is instrument of U.S. economic intelligence [Speech by Soviet representative A. A. Arutyunyan in Economic and Financial Committee], Izv 18/4-1600. Security Council session [on admission of Italy and other countries to U.N.], Pr-Izv 19/4-1000; Pr-Izv 20/4-1200. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Plenary session of U.N. General Assembly—U.S. delegation imposes unlawful candidature of Greece on Security Council, Pr 21/3-450, Izv 21/4-450; —Political Committee begins discussion of question of U.S. aggressive acts and interference in internal affairs of other

countries, Pr-Izv 20/4-125; —Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky, Pr 20/4-1800, Izv 20/4-2000; —On aggressive acts and interference by U.S.A. in internal affairs of other countries—Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky in Political Committee on Dec. 19, 1951, Pr 21/4-2700, Izv 21/3-5400, Pr 22/3-5400, Izv 22/3-5400, Pr 23/3-2700; —on Dec. 21, 1951, Pr 23/4-4500, Izv 23/3-5400. —Discussion in Political Committee exposes aggressive character of American so-called "Mutual Security Act," Pr 21/3-900; —Discussion in Political Committee exposes aggressive character of criminal American "act of 1951," Pr 22/4-2200, Izv 22/4-1600. Frank admission by The New York Times correspondent Reston [supports contention that U.S.A. is trying not only to interfere in internal affairs of people's democracies but also to develop large-scale espionage activities there], Pr 22/4-250.\* American colonel's frank admissions [Newark newspaper report states that U.S. is carrying on espionage and sabotage activities "behind the iron curtain"], Pr 23/3-175, Izv 23/4-175.\* Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—In Special Political Committee [Discussion of situation of people of Indian origin in Union of South Africa], Izv 22/4-200. Work of sixth session of U.N. General Assembly suspended [until Jan. 2, 1952], Pr-Izv 23/4-25.

#### CHURCHILL'S VISIT

Churchill and Eden leave for Paris, Pr-Izv 18/3-25.

#### PEACE FRONT

Wanda Jakobowska awarded International Peace Prize [for film "The Last Stop"], Pr 17/3-50, Izv 18/3-75. (Photographs)—Six Stalin Prize winners, Pr-Izv 21/1. In Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples [Meeting held in Moscow, Dec. 18-20], Pr-Izv 21/1-150. On award of International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples for 1951—Decree of Dec. 20, 1951, by Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples, Pr-Izv 21/1-75. Stalin Prizes for fighters for peace, by Academician D. V. Skobel'syn, Chairman of Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples, Pr-Izv 21/1-1300. (Editorial)—In name of preserving and strengthening peace, Pr 21/1-1100. (Editorial)—High award to famous fighters for peace, Izv 21/1-1100. Soviet peace committee gives reception [for International Stalin Peace Prize winners in Moscow], Pr 22/2-125, Izv 22/4-125. (Editorial)—In struggle for noble cause of peace, Pr 23/1-1200. In name of peace [On being awarded International Stalin Peace Prizes], by Anna Seghers, Pr 23/3-600. Statement by Jorge Amado [on being awarded International Stalin Peace Prize], Pr 23/3-350. Foreign comments on award of International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples [from Chinese People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Britain and Denmark], Pr 23/2-1500; [From same countries except Denmark], Izv 23/4-1000. Argentine people in struggle for peace, Pr 18/4-250. Frederic Joliot-Curie and Yves Farge visit President of U.N. General Assembly [to acquaint him with questions discussed at second session of World Peace Council in Vienna], Pr 21/3-50. Delegation from northern countries'

peace congress visits Prime Minister of Finland, Pr 23/3-50. For peace and disarmament [National Congress for Peace and Disarmament opens in Paris], Izv 23/4-75.

#### FAR EAST

Letter from French prisoners of war in Viet Nam to American and British prisoners of war in Korea [condemning wars in Korea and Viet Nam and calling on prisoners of war to struggle for their termination], Pr 18/4-125.

**China.**—Advance of heavy industry in China [1951 cast iron output more than twice that of 1950, steel output increased 65%], Pr 17/1-175. Raising workers' cultural level [In North Central China more than 280,000 workers and 4,800,000 peasants study in special schools set up to eliminate illiteracy], Pr 18/1-175. Cultural workers' activities [Music conference in Northwest China], Pr 19/1-250. Autonomous regions in China [100 set up in past two years in areas where national minorities live], Izv 19/1-200. Delegation of Chinese literary figures leaves Moscow, Pr 20/4-50. Struggle for realistic art [Youth Art Theater in Peking presents plays on contemporary themes], Pr 20/1-200. Mass agitation work in China [1,500,000 agitators and propagandists work daily among the people], Pr 22/1-200. Rich harvest in Northwest China [1951 collection of corn is 1.7% above that of 1950, cotton—170%, tobacco—270% and sugar cane—50%], Izv 23/1-25.

**India.**—Progressive figures released [from prison in West Punjab], Pr 17/3-100. On elections to legislative bodies in India [Popularity of United Popular Democratic Front is growing], Pr 17/4-450. Elections in India, Pr 18/4-225, Izv 18/4-175; Pr-Izv 20/4-50; Pr 23/3-300. Four members of Indian Communist Party released from arrest [in East Punjab], Pr 20/4-25. Strike in Calcutta [at Bharat Airways], Pr 20/4-100. Statements by Ghosh and Danghi, Pr 22/4-450; under heading On elections in India—Statements by Ghosh and Danghi, Izv 22/4-450.

**Indonesia.**—Bloody repression of rebellious peasants [Government troops kill 100, arrest 500 peasants protesting unfair land distribution], Pr 18/3-75.

**Japan.**—At session of Japanese Diet [Internal contradictions in ruling Liberal Party are becoming more acute], Pr 17/4-250. Dulles' trip to Tokyo [U.S.A. ensures Japanese industrialists of trade with other Asian countries if they do not trade with Chinese People's Republic], Pr 18/4-200. Japanese reaction waxes insolent [Liberal Party leader says time is near for single military alliance between Japan, U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines—London dateline], Pr 18/4-100. Under yoke of occupation [Economic difficulties increase as government shifts to war production], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 21/4-1100.

**Korea.**—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr 17/4-50, Pr-Izv 18/4-175; Pr-Izv 19/4-100; Pr 20/4-150; Pr-Izv 21/4-125; Pr-Izv 22/4-125; Pr-Izv 23/4-125. In fighting Korea, by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 17/3-2000. Speech by Kim Il Sung at reception for Korean artists [on their return



from tour of people's democracies and Soviet Union], Pr 17/4-300, Izv 18/3-300. Savage bombings of Korean towns, Pr 20/4-150. The Dutch do not want to fight in Korea [Statement by former commander of Dutch battalion], Pr 21/4-75. Korean truce talks, Pr 17/4-450, Izv 18/4-450; Pr-Izv 19/4-250; Izv 21/4-500; Pr-Izv 22/4-700; Pr 23/4-450.

**Viet Nam.**—Military activities in Viet Nam—Communique of Viet Namese People's Army High Command, Izv 20/4-125. On international themes: Failure of French colonizers' calculations, by M. Mikhailov, Izv 23/4-850.

#### EASTERN EUROPE

Fifth session of Danube Commission ends, Pr-Izv 22/4-250.

**Albania.**—Enormous interest in Soviet films [now being shown in Albania], Pr 17/1-125. Albanian trade delegation arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 18/4-100. Activity of Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society [In 1951, 9500 conferences held to disseminate Soviet experience; 88 courses set up for teaching Russian], Pr 18/1-125. [Miners and leather-workers] Working on next year's plan, Pr 20/1-125. Following example of Soviet Stakhanovites [Labor productivity is increasing, production costs are being lowered and plans are being fulfilled ahead of schedule], Pr 22/1-175.

**Bulgaria.**—Dobruja transformed [by forest shelter belt and large irrigation system], Pr 17/1-175. Bulgarian trade union congress [opens in Sofia], Pr 18/1-200. Bulgarian trade union congress [ends], Pr 20/1-250. New codex of labor laws in Bulgaria, Izv 18/3-250. Forest shelter belts planted [in Dobruja], Izv 19/1-75. In Bulgarian National Assembly [1952 budget adopted], Pr 22/1-175. Development of Bulgarian textile industry [Two large new textile enterprises begin operation], Izv 23/1-125.

**Czechoslovakia.**—Leaders of Czechoslovak sports organization leave [Moscow], Pr 18/4-50. Results of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship month, Izv 18/3-200. Art in Czechoslovakia [Artists working on paintings and drawings for Czechoslovak exhibit to be held in Moscow in 1952], Pr 19/1-150. Concern for children in Czechoslovakia [235,000 children attended camps and sanatoriums in summer of 1951], Izv 19/1-100. Speech by A. Zapotocky—At meeting of Presidium of Czechoslovak National Front Central Action Committee, Pr 21/3-1300; under heading Meeting of Presidium of Czechoslovak National Front Central Action Committee, Izv 21/4-700.

**Finland.**—Concert by Soviet artists in Helsinki, Pr 17/4-25. In Finnish Diet [Chairman of fraction of Democratic League of the Finnish People opposes new law granting extraordinary economic powers to government], Pr 18/4-300. Formation of paramilitary organization continues in Finland, Pr 21/4-125.

**Greece.**—People's Deputies of Greek Parliament protest [Deputies of Union of Democratic Left protest invalidation of election of ten people's Deputies], Pr 21/3-100.

**Hungary.**—"J. V. Stalin" monument unveiled [in Budapest], Pr 17/1-225; Izv 18/3-400. Science in service of the people

[Meeting of Hungarian Academy of Sciences], Pr 18/1-200. Best turners compete, Pr 19/1-125. Collection of Gorky's works in Hungarian, Izv 19/1-100. Planning and organization of public services in a socialist city [Stalin, new city on Danube], Pr 20/1-125. Birth of a city [Stalin], by Staff Correspondent Ivan Vinnichenko, Izv 21/2-1900. Note from Hungarian government to government of U.S.A. [on U.S. plane forced down in Hungary], Pr-Izv 22/4-350. Budget for peace and construction [1952 budget adopted], Izv 23/1-150.

**Poland.**—Trial of group of enemies of Polish people who collaborated with occupiers, Pr 18/3-450. Group of enemies of Polish people sentenced, Pr 22/4-25. American sabotage against Poland, by Staff Correspondent M. Yarovoi, Izv 18/3-1000. Polish art exhibit [opens in Warsaw], Izv 19/1-100. Illiteracy has been eliminated in Poland, Izv 23/1-200.

**Rumania.**—Miners' living conditions improve [in Jiu Valley], Pr 19/1-175. Inculcation of Stakhanovite methods [Leading workers from different industries hold meetings], Izv 19/1-200. Newspaper Scanteia on announcement by Military Collegium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Court [on saboteurs dropped on Soviet territory by U.S. plane], Pr 21/3-275. For early fulfillment of five-year plan [Some iron and steel factories, heavy machinery and light industry plants have already fulfilled 1951 plan], Pr 22/1-150. Rumanian government rejects U.S. government's reply [to Rumanian note of Dec. 11, 1951], Pr 23/3-125, Izv 23/4-125. Winter rest for workers [Rest homes and sanatoriums open for first winter season; expect to serve 20,000 people], Izv 23/1-175.

**Yugoslavia.**—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr-Izv 18/4-125; Pr 23/3-200.

#### NEAR EAST

**Egypt.**—Anglo-Egyptian relations [British and Egyptian Foreign Ministers to meet], Pr 19/4-100. Arbitrary action by British police in the Sudan [Delegate from the Sudan to World Peace Council session in Vienna arrested; three Egyptian delegates to congress of Union of Sudanese Workers arrested], Pr 22/4-150. Movement against British imperialists in Egypt [Mass meeting in Cairo greets first detachment of students being sent to Suez Canal zone], Izv 22/4-50.

#### CENTRAL EUROPE

**Austria.**—Yankees in Austria [U.S. troops engage in speculation while authorities prepare Western Austria for military springboard], by Staff Correspondent V. Mikhailov, Pr 17/3-1100.

**Germany.**—Against attempts by Bonn government to ban Communist Party [Communist Party chairman calls for mass movement against ban], Pr 18/4-300, Izv 18/3-250. Mass meeting in Berlin [called by National Council of National Front of Democratic Germany], Pr 18/3-250. British soldiers oppose policy of aggression and war preparations [Two soldiers from British occupation forces cross over into German Democratic Republic], Pr-Izv 19/4-150. Three American soldiers flee to Eastern Berlin, Pr

23/3-25, Izv 23/4-25. For a united, democratic Germany!—Speech by Otto Grotewohl, Pr 21/3-300, Izv 21/4-250.

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On international themes: Under mask of a "united Europe" [On Schuman Plan], by M. Mikhailov, Izv 23/4-1200. "Schuman Plan" is American imperialists' plan [according to several U.S. newspapers], Izv 23/4-300.

**Belgium.**—Selflessness of Soviet sailors [Seamen save crew of Belgian ship which sank in Baltic], Pr 19/4-225; under heading Soviet sailors' noble and selfless act, Izv 19/4-225. Soviet sailors' noble act, Izv 20/1-500.

**Denmark.**—Attack on rights of Danish working class [Chairman of Union of Danish Employers rejects workers' demands for increased wages and other improved conditions], Pr 18/3-250. Increased militarization of Denmark [U.S. demands for increased arms expenditures produce sharp differences among certain members of Danish ruling class], by V. Korionov, Pr 18/3-1300.

**France.**—Soviet Ambassador to France A. P. Pavlov holds reception, Izv 20/4-200. French people honor memory of victims of fascist occupation [at meeting in Paris], Pr 21/4-225.

**Great Britain.**—U.S.A. demands new bases in Britain, by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 18/3-700.

**Italy.**—A dangerous path [U.S. violation of Italian peace treaty is proving disastrous for Italy], by Staff Correspondent O. Chetkina, Pr 17/3-1400. In defense of Italian patriot Morano [Workers in many parts of country hold mass meetings to protest Chamber of Deputies' decision to arrest and prosecute Communist Deputy], Pr-Izv 18/3-225. Italian Ambassador Brosio leaves Moscow, Pr-Izv 19/4-50. Italian government's military preparations [First Italian Vampire-type jet plane tested near Milan], Izv 20/4-25.

**The Netherlands.**—At Dutch Communist Party conference [Discussion of Party's program for 1952 Parliamentary elections], Pr 17/4-175.

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**Mexico.**—Lombardo Toledano is Presidential candidate in Mexico, Pr 18/4-50.

**United States.**—Protests against Smith Act in U.S.A. [by Progressive Party, Americans for Democratic Action and trade union leaders], Pr 17/3-350. Arms race in U.S.A.—Statement by Wilson [Americans will receive "more guns and much less butter"], Pr 17/4-400. Impoverishment of working masses in United States [On economic situation as revealed in U.S. Department of Commerce bulletin], Pr 17/4-1200. Strike movement in U.S.A. [5000 members of Transport Workers' Union strike against Pan American Airways], Pr 18/3-75. Washington Times Herald on Truman's policy [accuses President of artificially fanning war hysteria], Pr-Izv 20/4-300. American Congressman on Western Europe's hostile attitude toward U.S. aggressive policy [Report by Illinois Congressman after three-month trip through Western Europe], Pr 20/4-250. Anti-Communist hysteria in U.S.A.—Persecution of members of trade union delegation which visited U.S.S.R., Pr 21/3-150. On prosecution of Gus Hall, Pr 21/3-50.



## AFRICA

**Tunisia.**—Against French colonial rule [Tunisian Communist Party to participate in organizing general strike], Pr 21/3-50. General strike in Tunisia [Three-day strike against French oppression begins], Pr 23/3-150, Izv 23/4-150.

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Meeting of Moscow trade union *aktiv* with foreign workers' delegations [from Denmark, Ceylon, Burma and Latin American countries], Pr-Izv 19/2-225. Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 22/4-200.

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## MARXISM-LENINISM

Vols. XXVII and XXVIII of V. I. Lenin's "Works" in Armenian, Pr-Izv 19/1-50; Vol. XXIX, Pr-Izv 22/1-25. Great force of creative Marxism, Pr 21/2,3-3600. Outstanding work of creative Marxism—Toward 25th anniversary of publication of J. V. Stalin's "Once More on the Social-Democratic Deviation in Our Party," by Kh. Semyonov, Izv 23/2-2400.

## COMMUNIST PARTY

For high qualitative indices [Vladimir Province Party Committee criticizes factory Party committee for poor guidance of socialist competition], Pr 17/2-150. Courses for secretaries of collective farm Party units [offered by Kursk Province Party Committee], Pr 17/2-50. On Party themes: Supervise Party education on day-to-day basis, by Secretary of Voronezh Province Party Committee K. Zhukov, Pr 17/2-1900. Party life: Work with the *aktiv*, rely upon the *aktiv*, by Secretary of Tambov Province Party Committee M. Krakhmalev, Pr 18/2-1400. Plenary session of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee [discusses growth of Party membership and training of Communists], Pr 18/2-50. Follow-up: "Once begun, carry matter through to end" [Ulyanovsk Province Party Committee resolves to make more thorough checkup on fulfillment of directives to agricultural organizations], Pr 18/2-100. (Editorial)—The Party committee instructor [is link through which committee maintains contact with subordinate Party units], Pr 19/1-1200. Party life: Party work in schools [Communists are guiding force of teachers' group], by Staff Correspondent for Yaroslavl Province A. Vanyashova, Pr 19/2-1000. Fifth Congress of Kazakh Communist Party [ends], Pr 19/2-75. Fifth Congress of Kazakh Communist Party, Pr 21/2-1800. Plenary session of Penza Province Party Committee [discusses Party propaganda], Pr 19/2-300. (Advertisement)—Bolshevik No. 23 [on sale], Pr 21/4-100. Meeting of Party *aktiv* [discusses improvement of Party education in Krasnodar], Pr 22/2-150. Seminar for lecturers [held by Moscow Province Party

Committee], Pr 22/2-225. On Party themes: Bolshevik method of training cadres, by Secretary of Molotov Province Party Committee F. Prass, Pr 22/2-2000. (Editorial)—Great transforming power of party of Lenin and Stalin, Izv 22/1-1400.

## YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Gift to children of Krasnodar [Young Pioneers' Palace completed], by Staff Correspondent L. Shibakov, Izv 23/2-100.

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Elections of people's courts [Election day reports from Moscow, Kiev, Riga, Frunze, Stalinabad, Baku, Minsk, Vilnius and Yerevan], Pr 17/1-1500. (Photograph)—At Stalin Borough Polling Place No. 1, Moscow, Pr 17/1. Demonstration of unity and solidarity [Election day reports from Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Vilnius, Riga, Frunze, Stalinabad and Yerevan], Izv 18/1-1600. (Photograph)—At Lenin Borough Polling Place No. 7, Moscow, Izv 18/1. Results of people's court elections in Moscow [99.99% of electorate votes], Izv 19/1-100. Preparations for people's court elections [continue in seven republics which will vote on Dec. 23], Izv 19/1-100; [Reports on election campaign activities in Tbilisi, Tashkent, Petrozavodsk and Alma-Ata], Izv 21/2-500. On eve of people's court elections [Reports from Alma-Ata, Ashkhabad, Kishinev and Tallin], Izv 22/1-750. People's court elections [Reports from Tbilisi, Tashkent, Tallin, Petrozavodsk, Alma-Ata, Kishinev and Ashkhabad], Pr 23/1-400. For new victory of bloc of Communists and non-Party people [Election day reports from Tashkent, Tallin, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata, Petrozavodsk, Kishinev and Ashkhabad], Izv 23/1-1700. (Editorial)—Brilliant manifestation of Soviet democracy, Izv 23/1-1200. (Editorial)—Source of communism's invincible power [Active participation of people in administration of state], Izv 18/1-1300. Work of the Soviets: How we organized work with Deputies, by Chairman of Stalin Borough [Chelyabinsk] Soviet Executive Committee V. Smirnov, Izv 18/2-1400. (Editorial)—Master knowledge, raise technique of leadership [Local Soviet officials should increase competence in ideological matters], Izv 19/1-1200. Seminars for [village] Soviet officials [in Molotov Province], by N. Varentsev, Izv 20/2-100. Follow-up: "Superficial guidance of districts" [Vinitsa Province Soviet resolves to extend practical aid to lagging districts], Izv 20/2-100. Announcement of fourth session of Moscow Province Soviet (third convocation) [Meeting scheduled for Dec. 27], by Moscow Province Soviet Executive Committee, Izv 22/1-50.

## NATIONALITIES

Fraternal friendship [Gains which accrue to Latvian people as member of Soviet family of nations are immeasurable], by Jan Sudrabkalns, Pr 21/2-1200.

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Concerning resolutions of seventh plenary session of Central Council of Trade Unions, Pr-Izv 20/2-1800.\* Trade union meetings on results of seventh plenary session of Central Council of Trade Unions [All trade union central committees directed to conduct discussions of resolutions adopted at plenary session], Pr 23/2-75.

## NATIONAL ECONOMY

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competition [Party members at Baku oil field inspire workers to overfulfill annual plan], Pr 18/1-275. Development of food industry [Many Lithuanian food enterprises complete annual plan ahead of schedule], Pr 19/1-200. Industry of Moscow and Moscow Province fulfills 1951 state plan ahead of schedule, Pr-Izv 23/1-350. From saved materials [Vilnius factory saves 10,000 meters of textiles during 1951], Pr 18/1-100. For long service [56,000,000 rubles in wage increases for long service to employees of Urals metallurgical enterprises during 1951], Pr 18/1-175. Propaganda of advanced experience [Rostov Province engineering society publishes information bulletin on Stakhanovite experience], Pr 18/2-175. (Feuilleton)—Gnats [Experimental Design Bureau of Chief Commercial Machinery and Equipment Administration spends millions but accomplishes little], by D. Belyayev, Pr 18/2-850. At textile mills of country [Increased output through better utilization of equipment planned], Izv 18/1-175. Competition to prolong service of open-hearth furnaces [Nizhny Tagil Stakhanovites develop method for reducing frequency of furnace rebuilding], Izv 18/1-175. Schools for operators of mining equipment [Karaganda miners trained to operate new machinery], by Staff Correspondent V. Bobrov, Izv 18/2-150. About high-speed workers and application of their experience, by Stalin Prize Winner M. Karpov, Engineer at Moscow's Ordzhonikidze Machine-Tool Factory, Izv 18/2-1900. According to Lydia Tigalomskaia's method [Introduction of weaver's technique increases output of Ivanovo Province textile mills], Izv 19/1-225. In northern forests [Thousands of workers move to Archangel Province to become lumbermen], Izv 19/1-150. Far East crab fishermen [Single boat packs 2200 cases of crabmeat above plan], by Staff Correspondent M. Samunin, Izv 19/2-50. Hour-by-hour schedule at [Karelo-Finnish] lumber camps, by Staff Correspondent N. Kononov, Izv 19/2-100. With Gomel machine builders [Mechanization of production processes doubles factory's output of textile machinery], by Staff Correspondent I. Omelichkin, Izv 19/2-150. New machines [being produced by Belorussian factories], Pr 20/1-250. Spread initiative of Urals innovators [Central Council of Trade Unions moves to disseminate Stakhanovite experience more broadly], Pr 20/1-200. New factories in Kirgiz Republic, Pr 20/2-250. Awards for long service [28,000,000 rubles in bonuses to be disbursed at Magnitogorsk enterprises], Izv 20/1-50. Refractories plant in mountains [begins operation in Moldavian Republic], Izv 20/1-200. (Editorial)—Decisive period in lumbering, Izv 20/1-1400. Super-strength glass [produced at Kiev factory], by Staff Correspondent M. Boiko, Izv 20/2-175. "Turbine of Peace" [150,000-kilowatt turbine being manufactured at Leningrad factory is christened], by Staff Correspondent S. Shchetinin, Izv 20/2-200. Letter to Stalin from Astrakhan Province officials [on pre-schedule fulfillment of fishing plan], Pr-Izv 22/1-300. Mechanization of slate field [Two walking excavators installed at Estonian pit], Pr 22/1-100. Potentialities of leading factory [Even best enterprises have room for improvement], by G. Dubinin, tracer at Red Vyborge Factory, Leningrad, Pr 22/2-1100. Complex brigade of creative partnership [Team of workers and technologists formed at Leningrad factory to work out problems involved in high-speed work

methods], by Kirov Factory milling-machine operator Eugene Savich, Pr 23/1-1000. (Photograph)—E. F. Savich, Pr 23/1. Rationalizers' contribution [Workers' suggestions save Fergana Textile Combine 2,000,000 rubles during 1951], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev, Izv 23/2-100. Letter to editor: Chief administration in role of disinterested observer [Chief Electrical Wiring Administration refuses to help one of its factories collect overdue bills totaling 2,000,000 rubles], by V. Stamm, Chief of Credit Department, Leningrad Division of U.S.S.R. State Bank, Izv 23/2-300. Work year of innovating bricklayer [Originator of movable form technique tours country instructing others in its use], by Staff Correspondent P. Filimonov, Izv 23/2-250.

#### AGRICULTURE

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service to collective farms: Bring agricultural specialists closer to production, by Secretary of Chkalov Province Party Committee P. Korchagin, Izv 22/2-2400. Lights of collective farm power stations [New hydroelectric facilities put into operation in Moldavian Republic], Pr 23/1-200. Collective farmers' new homes [1500 Kirgiz agricultural workers acquire new homes during 1951], Pr 23/2-125. At sessions of province Soviets: Problems of developing communal animal husbandry under discussion [Leningrad Province Soviet hears progress report on three-year development plan], by Staff Correspondent K. Sukhin; Serious criticism is keynote [Irkutsk Province Soviet still has not solved problem of collective farm statute violations], by Staff Correspondent A. Sryvtsev, Izv 23/2-500. Friendship of Peoples Intercollective Farm Hydroelectric Station [to be built on border of Latvian and Lithuanian Republics], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozlov, Izv 23/2-200.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Initiative of Inya Station railwaymen [Labor productivity increased 30% by campaign to reduce time required for each operation], by Pravda collective correspondent, the editors of Zheleznodorozhnik Kuzbassa [Kuznetsk Basin Railroad Worker], Pr 19/2-275. Improved method of Chief Dispatcher P. Sudnikov [Minsk railroad official's rapid traffic control technique adopted throughout U.S.S.R.], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozlov, Izv 20/1-850. (Photograph)—P. Sudnikov, Izv 20/1.

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#### MILITARY AFFAIRS

In the Military Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court [Two American diversion agents convicted and executed], Pr-Izv 19/2-400.\*

#### CITIES

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#### MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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up: "Just demands of Petrozavodsk residents" [City-Soviet executive committee directed to improve cultural services], Izv 18/2-100. Work of Soviets: No concern for libraries in Novosibirsk [Borough and city Soviets fail to provide space for books or to heed complaints of citizens regarding library service], by Staff Correspondent N. Maleyev, Izv 20/2-800. In reborn land [Cultural revolution in Transcarpathia Province since inclusion in U.S.S.R.], by Pravda collective correspondent, the editors of Sovetskoye Zakarpatye [Soviet Transcarpathia], Pr 22/1-300. Propaganda of scientific knowledge [Work of All-Soviet Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge reviewed], Pr 23/1-300. Great demand for literature [4,000,000 rubles' worth of books sold in Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic during 1951], Pr 23/2-125.

## SCIENCE

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## THE ARTS

(Editorial)—For new successes in music [Many Soviet composers still fail to grasp realities of Soviet life, give poor portrayal of new Soviet man], Pr 17/1-1300.\* City

Party committee on work of a theater [Kazan Committee criticizes Tatar State Theater for including too many Western classics in repertoire], Pr 17/2-150. Amateur symphony orchestras [perform in Transcarpathia Province], by Staff Correspondent K. Cherkashin, Izv 18/2-125. Motion pictures: "Taras Shevchenko" [First part of film fails to depict historical setting of writer's work correctly], reviewed by Marietta Shaginyan, Izv 18/3-2100. Film about great people's poet ["Taras Shevchenko" is motion picture of high ideological and artistic merit], by Oles Gonchar, Pr 20/2-2000. Flowering of folk art [Hundreds of amateur art groups organized in Belorussia], Pr 19/1-300. Homecoming concerts by Uzbek artists, Pr 19/2-175. Award to Motion Picture Director I. A. Pyryev on 50th birthday, Pr-Izv 20/1. Plenary session of board of Union of Soviet Composers [continues in Moscow], Pr 18/2-75; Izv 18/1-100; Pr 19/2-125 [Session ends]; Izv 19/1-150. In Soviet composers' union [Four musicians elected to expanded secretariat], Pr 20/2-50. New production at Moscow Drama Theater [Gorky's "The Zykovs"], Izv 20/4-75. All-Soviet art exhibition opens [in Moscow], Pr 21/2-150. 1951 All-Soviet Art Exhibition [1300 works on display], Izv 21/2-600. "The Leader's Youth" [Play about Stalin's early years has premiere at Moscow's K. S. Stanislavsky Drama Theater], Izv 22/4-50. "Soviet Moldavia"—New color documentary film [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 22/4-75. (Announcement)—U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts announces death of Russian Republic Honored Artist Ilya Yulyevich Shlepyanov, Izv 22/4-50. "Address Unknown"—New French feature film [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 23/4-50. Theater program, Pr 17/4-150; Pr 18/4-125, Izv 18/4-100; Pr 19/4-175, Izv 19/4-150; Pr 20/4-50, Izv 20/4-125; Pr-Izv 21/4-125; Pr 22/4-50, Izv 22/4-125; Pr 23/4-200, Izv 23/4-175.

## LITERATURE

Letter to editor: Concerning work of a literary institute [Teaching at A. M. Gorky Literary Institute is haphazard and unorganized; writers' union blamed for failure to supervise institute properly], by Yu. Zubkov and A. Sinitsyn, Pr 17/2-900. Perfect craftsmanship of young writers [Altai Territory Party Committee criticizes narrow range of themes treated by local writers], Pr 17/2-100. In the newspapers: For high ideological content and craftsmanship [Local newspapers have important role in development of literary criticism], Pr 19/2-2000. In memory of N. A. Ostrovsky [Literary evening in Moscow commemorates 15th anniversary of writer's death], Izv 19/1-150. Writer and Bolshevik—15th anniversary of Nikolai Ostrovsky's death, by Anna Karavayeva, Pr 22/2-1000. Nikolai Ostrovsky—15th anniversary of his death, by Vas. Kurilenkov, Izv 22/2-800. In memory of Nikolai Ostrovsky [Anniversary of death observed throughout U.S.S.R.], Pr 22/2-100. Evening in memory of Nikolai Ostrovsky, Pr 23/2-100. In Committee for Centenary of N. V. Gogol's Death, Pr 21/2-225. Toward centenary of N. V. Gogol's death, Izv 21/4-250. New [revised and supplemented] edition of A. Fadayev's novel "Young Guard" [Revision has overcome most of criticisms leveled against original edition; novel now has great value in character training of young people], Pr 23/2,3-2700.

## PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Follow-up: "Around the glory of the innovators" [Publishing house directed to issue genuine biographical sketch of noted steelworker to replace fictitious one written by two hacks], Pr 17/2-100. Follow-up: "Vulgarization of criticism" [Editor of Novosibirsk Province newspaper dismissed for slander of honest citizens], Pr 18/2-75. Concerning work of Belorussian Academy of Sciences Publishing House [Its books are superficial, full of ideological and factual errors and poorly produced], by Staff Correspondent I. Zinkovich, Pr 18/3-1400. From latest mail: Anniversary hullabaloo [Lavish praise which Kharkov newspaper heaped upon self on 25th anniversary is not in keeping with best traditions of Bolshevik press], Pr 18/3-200. Martenokva's 30th anniversary [Newspaper of Moscow's Hammer and Sickle Iron and Steel Mill celebrates 30th year of publication], Pr 19/4-100. Republic conference of worker and peasant correspondents [Chuvash Autonomous Republic session ends], Pr 22/2-75. New books [Eight titles], Izv 23/2-200.

## RADIO—TV

Collective farm radio centers [16 established in Turkmenian Republic in recent months], by Staff Correspondent G. Vasilyev, Izv 18/2-100. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 17/4-200; Pr 18/4-200, Izv 18/4-350 [includes one television broadcast]; Pr 19/4-150, Izv 19/4-300; Izv 20/4-350 [one television broadcast]; Izv 21/4-350 [one television broadcast]; Pr 22/4-225, Izv 22/4-450 [three television broadcasts]; Izv 23/4-350 [two television broadcasts].

## SPORTS

Glider pilot A. Mednikov's world record [attains speed of 77 kilometers per hour], Izv 18/4-75. Young skater's achievement [Ye. Krasilnikov trims 0.4 seconds from all-Soviet 3000 meter record], Pr 18/4-100. Skater Ye. Krasilnikov's outstanding achievement, Izv 18/4-50. Model airplane builder V. Petukhov's world record [Sets endurance record for motor-driven model airplanes], Izv 21/4-75. Best hockey teams compete [for U.S.S.R. championship], Pr 18/4-125; Pr 19/4-100. For national hockey championship, Izv 19/4-100; Izv 20/4-100; Izv 21/4-50.

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## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

(Continued From Page 34)

the exploitation of the man by his fellow man are shortening the life of the people in capitalist countries.

The socialist order has given Soviet man the opportunity for long life. The Soviet state has provided the aged with a secure, peaceful old age. Yet despite their material security many of these old people are continuing to work to the limit of their strength, for labor in our country has become the creative need of man.



# The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE  
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

## SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

### NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.  
Izvestia [News], government daily.  
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.  
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.  
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.  
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.  
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.  
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.  
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.  
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.  
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.  
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.  
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.  
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.  
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

### TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

a	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	э	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu†
й	it†	ф	f	я	ya††

\* г = v in genitive endings еро (evo), оро (ovo).

\*\* е = ye when initial and after б, з and all vowels except и, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ий and ия = y.

# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

## ь and э before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after и = iu.

†† я after и = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

### MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.  
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.  
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.  
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.  
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.  
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.  
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.  
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.  
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.  
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.  
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.  
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.  
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.  
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.  
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.  
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.  
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.  
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.  
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